CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XVI. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1832. [NO. 799.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

An Apprentice to the PRINTING BUSINESS, wanted at this office.
July 30.

NEW & CHEAP Fancy Goods.

H. CAMPBELL, JR.

GRATEFUL for past favors, informs his friends, and the Public, that he will still remain at the old Stand, on the North side of Hay-street, a few doors above the Market House, where he is now receiving a large supply of

Fall and Winter Goods,

comprising all that is New and Fashionable, carefully selected by himself, in New York and Philadelphia: and is now determined to sell very low, for Cash, Wholesale and Retail.

It is particularly requested, that all those, who have been so often called on for payment of their accounts, and have hitherto neglected to do so, will now make immediate payment, as it is necessary that all old accounts should be settled without any delay.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.

N. B.—Daily Expected, A Large Assortment of all kinds of SILK THREAD LACES, New Style of Goods for Ladies' Dresses; IMPERIAL TEA, in Canisters, LOAF and LUMP SUGAR, &c. &c., with great variety of other Articles, too tedious to enumerate. H. C. Jr.
Fayetteville, 18th Sept., 1832. 98-tf

Dismal Swamp Lottery.

CLASS NO. 13.
To be drawn on the 28th of September, in Richmond, Va.

CAPITALS 25 000 DOLLARS.
10,000 DOLLARS,
4,000 DOLLARS,
1,125 DOLLARS,
10 of 1,000 DOLLARS,
10 of 500 DOLLARS. &c.

Tickets, $8—Shares in proportion, for sale at
Brewer's Lucky Office,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, PETERSBURG, VA.
September 8. §98-2w.§

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has lost or mislaid a NOTE OF HAND on Dr Jeremiah E. Dumas, for *Seventy-five Dollars*, witnessed by John Tyson, some time in February, 1831, and due on the first day of January, 1832, which note was made payable to the Subscriber. The public are cautioned against trading for said Note, as I have never received satisfaction for the same.

ANGUS McDONALD.
Carthage, Moore County, August 30, 1832. 98-3t.

ONE CENT REWARD!

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 28th ult., his Apprentice, JOHN EDWARD ALFRED BOWERS. said apprentice is in the 17th year of his age, is five feet five inches, or thereabouts, in height; slender form, but strong and active, fair complexion, light hair and gray eyes. I am resolved to prosecute, with all the rigour of the law, any person or persons, who shall harbour or employ said apprentice. The above reward will be given for said apprentice, delivered to me in Wilmington, but no expenses will be paid.

A. M. HOOPER.
Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 8th, 1832.

MORE NEW BOOKS, Just Received at the Book Store.

NO. 37. Family Library, containing Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers; Swallow Barn; Legends of the West; Romance of the Early Ages, by the author of Brambletye House, &c.; American Reader: Confession of Faith; Watts's Psalms and Hymns; Sacred Vocalist; Pocket Maps of U. States, Alabama, North Carolina, &c. E. J. HALE.

Notice.

IN Pursuance of an Order, issued by the County Court of Cumberland, September Term, 1832, I shall proceed to sell at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 22d October next, at 12 o'clock, (noon) the following **LOTS** or parcels of LAND, or so much thereof as will pay the Taxes due to the Town of Fayetteville, for 1831, with incidental charges, viz. TAX.

Lot Wilmington Road, improved, Cato Bryant, valued at $200 — $ 1 00
do. Mumford street, vacant, W. F. B. Bowers, valued at $50 — 25
do. Lodge Alley, vacant, Adam Craig, valued at $50 — 25
do. Bow street, vacant, Ephr'm Hammonds, valued at $50 — 25
do. Mumford street, and one poll, Wm. M. Johnson, valued at $100 — 2 00
do. Hay street, Mrs. England's, Wm. M. Johnson, valued at $1000 — 5 00
do. Ramsay street, Betsy Hog, valued at $50 — 25

The following are unlisted and subject to double tax, viz.

Lot, Hay street, with old shop, Jesse Birdsall, valued at $50 — 25
do. corner of Old and Burgess streets, Jas. H. Dickson and others, valued at $400 — 2 00
do. 2¼ acres, joining Hawley and others, Mary Hall, valued at $25 — 10
do. Rowan street, occupied by Mrs. Kelly, valued at $400 — 2 00
do. Lower Fayetteville, H. G. Nelson's, valued at $10 — 5
do. Lodge Alley, joining Mrs. Weeks, Polly Black's, valued at $200 — 1 00
do. Lower Fayetteville, near the bridge, D. O'Hanlon's, valued at $250 — 1 25
do. Lower Fayetteville, owner unknown, valued at $10 — 5
do. Hillsborough and Lamon streets, owner unknown, valued at $100 — 50
do. Lamon street, once Clark's, owner unknown, valued at $150 — 75
do. joining the above, owner unknown, valued at $50 — 25

G. DEMING, *Collector.*
Fayetteville, Sept. 10, 1832. 97ts.

BANNER'S STEREOGRAPH CHECKS, And Bills of Exchange, *for sale at this Office.*

Notice.

THE Copartnership existing under the name of Thomas Fuller in this place, and Jones Fuller in Wilmington, was dissolved on the 28th July, by the death of Thomas Fuller. The Subscriber as surviving Partner, will proceed to close the business of the Concern, and requests those indebted to it to make immediate payment, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

The remainder of the Stock will be sold at Public Auction, commencing on the 3d day of October next, and continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of—it consists in part, of the following articles, viz:

SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, SALT, IRON, STEEL, CORN, BACON, OATS, COTTON BAGGING, NAILS, (cut and wrought,) COTTON CARDS, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, WINDOW GLASS, CROCKERY-WARE, SOLE and UPPER LEATHER, LOAF and LUMP SUGAR, POWDER, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, MEDICINES, &c. Terms made known on day of sale.

JONES FULLER, Surv. Part.
Fayetteville, 8th Sept 1832 97ts
The Raleigh Star, Hillsborough Recorder, and Western Carolinian will publish the above 2 weeks, and send their accounts for settlement to this Office.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of Curtis D. Grady, deceased, at the last September Term, A. D. 1832, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make immediate payment; and all those having claims against said estate are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JANE GRADY, *Executrix.*
Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1832. 97 6w.

Just Received,

MAYNARD & NOYES' Superior Liquid Ink, per gallon or bottle,
Swaim's Genuine Panacea,
Carpenter's Comp. Syrup Sarsaparilla,
Carpenter's Syrup Liverwort,
For sale by
R. MAYNARD & CO.
July 24. 90 tf.

To Rent,

FOR twelve months, that commodious HOUSE and LOT on Hay street, foot of Haymount, recently occupied by George McNeill, Esq. It is well calculated for a Store and Dwelling. The Lot contains about one acre. Apply to
WM. L. MILLER.
September 4. 96 tf

For Sale,

70 Kegs **WHITE LEAD**, ground in oil, warranted pure.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
September 3. 96tf.

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞ They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

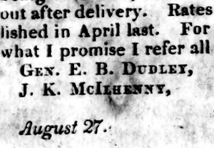
WILLKINGS & CO.

LIME.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMBOAT JNO. WALKER,
100 Casks first quality Lime, for sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.

ON HAND.
80 Bags Coffee,
10 Bbls. loaf Sugar,
30 ditto N. E. Rum.
August 14th, 1832. 93-tf.

Wilmington, Aug. 11, 1832.



THE Subscriber returns his thanks to all those that have given him freight between Wilmington and Fayetteville of their own free will and accord. The Fall Goods are now coming on—the Steamer *John Walker* has started this day and will continue to run while the water holds up.

Every exertion will be used to take the freight up, as it is a known fact the injury to goods lying in boats on the river, is not only a great risk to the owner of the Goods but a serious loss on account of the delay, and my opinion is, that the goods are more safe lying in the ware house than tied up in a boat lying on the river that cannot stem a freshet.

I offer you a new Boat, with a skilful Captain, that does not draw but 36 inches with a common load in, and with her hold full and a deck load on, does not exceed four feet. I hold myself responsible for the good condition of my boats as well as the good conduct of her officers, every thing connected shall be properly attended to, dangers of the river excepted.

No distinction will be made about freight, light or heavy—it will be taken as it comes, without any Jockeying; for hereafter to obtain freight.

I hereby feel it a duty to state to shippers of Cotton, I care not who it comes to, who it came from, or in whose boat it came down, it is notorious that it lays on the wharves in Wilmington taking in the rain to the injury of the grower, the owner and the market that the article goes from.

I am preparing to put up suitable sheds for the protection of this valuable article from the weather: the advantage to be derived from this plan the Country Merchant is as well aware of as I can inform him. The Agent for the Steam Boat Mr. D. G. MacRae will receive and ship at the same rates as other consignees are in the habit of doing, it matters not whether it comes in my Boats or others, the business will be promptly and effectually attended to. Opposition is the life of trade and I like a fair one, I cannot afford to work for nothing, neither can my agents. Another important question—but I am the principal in this; about the payment of freight—some of my acquaintances have been very slack in stays—they will take due notice, I am to be paid for freight on its being called for, as soon as the bills can be made out after delivery. Rates of freight the same as published in April last. For the faithful performance of what I promise I refer all that want information to

GEN. E. B. DUDLEY, P. K. DICKINSON,
J. K. MCILHENNY, A. & J. MACRAE.
DOYLE O'HANLON.
August 27. 96-2m.

Specific for Ague and Fever.

THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM,

AN infallible remedy for Ague and Fever, and all diseases of the stomach, arising from bile. Experience, the surest and most convincing teacher, has most satisfactorily proved the efficacy of this medicine, as a remedy for the above [illegible] fever.

It has frequently been tried, in long standing cases of Ague and Fever, and has been attended with success. If resorted to on the first attack of the Ague, one dose is sufficient.

Patients who use this medicine, will not find themselves, while using it, under the necessity of changing their ordinary diet, or suspending their attention to business.

When the stomach is surcharged with bile, one dose of the **MEDICAMENTUM** gives relief, as it cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours and prevents all predisposition to head-ache, indigestion and fevers, it will be found to be one of the most useful and convenient Spring and Fall purgatives that can be resorted to.

For sale by
THOMAS COCHRAN,
Corner of Planter's Hotel.

To the Public.

THE Subscribers do most cheerfully recommend *THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM*, for Agues and Fevers, having suffered much from that distressing complaint and found no permanent relief until they made use of that Medicine. It is perfectly safe and gives immediate relief when taken according to directions.

ARCH'D SMITH,
NEILL McNAIR,
CASWELL S. BRAY.
July 9th, 1832. 88tf.

University of Maryland.

THE Medical Lectures in this Institution will commence on the last Monday of October, and continue until the first of March ensuing.

Nathaniel Potter, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Samuel Baker, M. D., Materia Medica.
Richard Wilmot Hall, M. D. Obstetrics and Diseases of Females and Children.
Maxwell McDowell, M. D., Institutes of Medicine.
Nathan R. Smith, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.
Julius T. Ducatel, M. D., Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
E. Geddings, M. D., Anatomy.

E. GEDDINGS, M. D., Dean.
July 16. 90 tIN.

Just Received,

10 Hhds. prime SUGAR,
15 bags COFFEE,
60 kegs Nails and Brads,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
25 barrels Mackerel,
25 half bbls. do.
5000 lbs. choice Bacon, for sale by
CASWELL S. BRAY.
July 10. 88-tf.

To Gentlemen of Industry, ENTERPRIZE and CAPITAL.

THE Subscriber proposes to sell his Settlement on the Little Ocmulgee River, 8 miles above the confluence of the Oconee and Big Ocmulgee, and 1¼ miles from a high and beautiful Bluff on the latter. This extraordinary settlement, including about

17,000 Acres of Land,

and a grand set of **MILLS**, just completed and gone into operation, has almost every thing, in fact or in prospect, attainable in the South. Of Health—the buoyant air, agitated by mild and incessant breezes over an area of 10,000 square miles of dry Pine land and grass, and the Water, free of Lime-stone or any putrescencies, is pure, and the climate balmy without the oppressive or chilling damps of the sea board, and refrigerant and lively without the bleak and piercing blasts of the mountains. Of Wealth—having water power and machinery, which, with suitable attention, will cut 10,000 feet of plank per day, for about 150 days in the year, and grinding 10 or 12 bushels of grain per hour. And about 300 acres of Bay Swamp, never subject to inundation; though some of it is irrigable, capable of yielding from 60 to 100 bushels rough Rice per acre.

Sugar Cane ripens here on land manured, from 12 to 1800 lbs. per acre, and there is a handsome site on which to manufacture Sugar by water-power.

Boat building can be prosecuted to the greatest advantage, as the two gang saws cut lumber 54 feet long, and the building carried on out of the swamp, and the boats got into the big Ocmulgee by water from the mills. So profitable is this business, that eleven boats are now being built in this county, the timber for which is sawn by hand.

The River being open to the seaboard, 90 miles distant, and to the back country to Macon, about 90 miles more, renders this place accessible and very convenient, especially in rafting the plank from the mills, a five days trip to Darien. The trade to and from Macon passes within hearing of the bugle horn of the boats.

On a beautiful plain, about 50 feet above the level of the little river, is the site of the Dwelling Houses, commanding at a distance of about 300 yards, a view of the sheet of water 160 feet wide, falling 12 feet over the dam; the mills in handsome operation, 4 single saws and 2 gangs, each exhibiting its velocity and power, and filling the valley with its racket; the mill house with its 140 cypress posts, and more than 400 braces, and its many sills and girders and plates, all covered by 4 roofs, as it stands on its rock foundation, seems to challenge the strength of the waters, to the honor of its architect (Mr. B. F. Watts) and satisfaction of its owner.

About 25 acres of rich bottom land irrigated by a number of springs (one of which is near the dwelling house) breaking out at the base of the elevated plain, lie between the house and the mill on the east, and a level of 12 or 1500 acres of arable land stretch off towards the south-west. The rest of the land, covered with choice Pine, lies on the little river and its prongs, most convenient to be got to the mill.

The range for stock is very fine, excepting the winter months. We frequently have Venison, and generally an abundance of Fish of every description.

Such a settlement perhaps has never been offered for sale in this country, and would not now, but from a wish to retire altogether from worldly business. Letters directed to Flournoy's Mills P. O. Georgia, will be attended to by the proprietor.

Terms—Cash, or good Bank Stock.

ROBERT FLOURNOY.

P. S.—As the season for sawing shall favor us, contracts to deliver every sort of pine lumber at the Mills, or at Darien, or Brunswick Rail Road Creek, will be attended to—from the very choicest Georgia boards to the roughest scantling, under 54 feet length, and 30 inches breadth, for the Northern, the West Indian, the Seaboard, or the European Market. R. F.
July 12. 90-3m

To Tin Plate Workers.

WANTED, a first rate WORKMAN; to such one constant employment and liberal wages may be had by applying by mail, post paid, to
JAMES MARTINE.
Fayetteville, May 15, 1832. [80-tf.]

JUST RECEIVED,

800 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 Bags prime Green *COFFEE*,
And a few Hhds. Muscovado & N. O. Sugar,
And will be sold low for cash or country produce,
By HENRY HORN.
Sept. 4. 96-tf.

TIN.

IN Store, 20 Boxes Tin Plates,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
June 26.

IMPORTANT

TO DEALERS IN MEDICINES, PAINTS, AND DYE STUFFS.

H. W. Bamman,

WHOLESALE Druggist, No. 117, Maiden Lane, offers for sale at the *lowest* prices, an extensive assortment of articles in his line, and hopes to give satisfaction to those who think it for their interest to buy of him. Those wishing to purchase will please give him a call and ascertain his prices, before leaving their orders elsewhere.

New York, June 26, 1832.

N. B—PRICE CURRENTS sent by mail. All orders thankfully received, carefully put up, and forwarded with despatch. 90-13w.

ADDRESS

Of the Union Convention of South Carolina.

TO THE PEOPLE.

At this period, when the controversy by which the State has for years been distracted is drawing to an issue of fearful import, the Delegates of the Union Party assembled at Columbia, invite your solemn attention to the consideration of the best mode of providing for the Public Safety. They solicit your cooperation in a common effort to sustain the prosperity, and if possible, the peace of the country. There is no Tariff party in South Carolina; we agree on every side, that the Tariff should be resisted by all constitutional means. So far, there is no difference of opinion; but we are divided as to the character of the means that should be employed: and resistance by nullification is the fatal source of bitterness and discord.—Even those who are in favor of nullification, differ widely as to its character. It is recommended as constitutional and peaceful, but when explained even by its own advocates, it assumes many different aspects, and furnishes an evil omen of interminable strife. Regarded as a peaceful remedy, nullification resolves itself into a mere lawsuit, and may be shortly dismissed as a feeble inefficient measure. For it has been wisely provided that the Constitution and the acts of Congress made in pursuance thereof, shall be the Supreme Law of the Land—and in a Court sitting under the authority of the Constitution, the merits of the question could receive no aid from the high sounding terms of an act of nullification. Regarded as a forcible interposition of the Sovereign power of the State, the objections to it lie far deeper. It is not a mere infraction of the Constitution, which, like an external injury, leaves its general utility unimpaired, but a radical and fatal error. The theory renders the Constitution a dead letter—and the practical enforcement of the doctrine is the beginning of Revolution. A government inadequate to its purposes, cannot in the nature of things maintain its existence. The great end and aim of the Constitution, is to preserve the Union of the States, and by that means the harmony and prosperity of the country.—The old confederation proved inadequate to that end, because the execution of its resolutions depended on the will and pleasure of the several States. The Convention which formed the constitution owed its existence to the necessity of giving to the General Government the power to execute its own laws. If the several States can nullify an act of Congress like the Tariff, that power cannot be exercised, and the Federal Government must follow the fate of the Confederation. It is in vain to argue against facts. The theory of Nullification falsifies the history of the country. It is monstrous to contend that the framers of the Constitution did not invest the General Government with full power to execute their own laws, or that without such a power Union can exist.

The restriction of the State veto in its terms to laws declared by the State to be unconstitutional, is merely nominal. In practice it can make no difference, for whether the law be constitutional or not, the effect of nullification must be the same. If one State has the jurisdiction to declare a law unconstitutional, every other State must have the same; and the Constitution can have no settled meaning. It is vain to say that the power would not be lightly exercised. If it were a power which the States possess, if the right was acknowledged, there would be no more difficulty or reserve in the exercise of it now, than under the confederation.—A veneration for the constitution may prevent infractions, but can have no application to the exercise of right when it is once admitted to be constitutional. According to the theory of Nullification, any number of States, more than one fourth of the whole, may change the constitution.—For in case a State shall nullify an act which that very State in common with all the others had formerly recognized as legitimate, or any law that is really constitutional, unless three-fourths concur in favor of the law so nullified, the constitution will, to all intents and purposes, be changed; and this power of a minority to alter the constitution is deduced from the express provision that it shall not be altered by less than a majority of three-fourths. By the same rule, if unanimity had been required in all amendments, the constitution might have been changed by any one State. Such fallacy requires no exposure. A construction which destroys the text, and gives to words an effect directly opposite to their sense and meaning, is too gross for argument.

Such are the objections to nullification in theory. It is not merely an infraction of the constitution, but a total abrogation of its authority. But in practice a dissolution of the Union is one of the least of the dire calamities which it must inflict on the country. A *secession* from the Union might *possibly* take place in peace, and would only impair our national defence, put our independence in danger, and give us up as a prey to foreign influence, with its usual consequences of domestic faction, and frequent wars.—But *Nullification* in practice must produce a direct collision between the authorities of the State and those of the union. It would place both parties under the necessity of a conflict, and ensnare the citizen between inconsistent duties, adding to the disasters of war the cruelty of penal laws.

It may be said by the advocates of nullification, that the state is entitled to the unqualified allegiance of its citizens, and that the decrees of a state convention would supercede all other obligations. Without stopping to examine the correctness of this doctrine, it may be conceded for the purpose of argument, that if the State authorities command us to withdraw our allegiance from the General Government, we are bound to obey. But Nullification professes to be a constitutional remedy—and whilst it calls upon us to resist the constituted authorities, it commands implicit obedience to the Constitution of the United States; can any thing less than humiliation and defeat be expected from such a tissue of inconsistencies?

But if nullification be considered not as a constitutional power, but as a high prerogative, and an exceptance justified by great emergencies, it must in principle be the same as the right of resistance, which is recognized by the principle of freedom as a right paramount to all constitutions, and is but an application to the state as a political body of the same principle which prevails in every case between the people and the Government. But as this exception is by its very nature beyond all law, it cannot be incorporated into the rule of the Constitution. The question in all such cases is, whether necessity exists, whether the magnitude of the evil is such as to justify a resort to revolutionary force.

We cherish a sacred attachment to the Constitution and deplore and deprecate the effects of that rage and passion, which in the correction of abuses would sweep away the inestimable institutions of freedom. If nullification was not fatal to those institutions, there would be no dispute among us, and when the vital and essential interests of the State are in jeopardy, we should think no risk too great for their preservation in the last resort. But it would little comport with patriotism or prudence to incur all the calamities attendant on the destruction of social order, if any plan can be suggested for a removal of the burthens of the Tariff (already considerably diminished) by safer and more eligible means. We believe that the times call loudly for the adoption of such a plan, and that no insuperable objections stand in the way of a cordial co-operation of all parties.—Let the Southern States meet in Convention and deliberate as well on the infraction of their rights as on the mode and measure of redress. The States of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, are equally concerned with us in all the consequences of the Tariff. If the freedom and prosperity of one are involved in the issue, those of all the others are equally concerned.

Whatever advantages may be expected from Nullification as a constitutional check, can only be realised by a concurrence of the States that are interested, and such a co-operation appears to be clearly intimated by the Virginia Resolutions as the proper proceeding in such cases. And if Nullification be regarded as an appeal to the principle of resistance, it would be madness to expect success without the support and countenance of those States. If the States, which are injuriously affected by the Protective System, concur in regarding the ordinary constitutional checks as insufficient to restrain the General Government within its proper sphere, such interposition as they may advise, will be most effectual, and productive of the smallest injury.

Even those who support the opinion that Nullification is a constitutional and peaceful remedy, admit that it is only to be resorted to in extreme cases, and on the ground of great public necessity. And how shall we be satisfied of this necessity but by the support and concurrence of those States who are equally interested? Many causes may conspire to create an excitement in one State out of all proportion to the magnitude of the evil. But if the excitement is general, and prevails as widely as the mischief extends, we may be assured that it does not proceed from prejudice or accidental causes, and that the crisis has arrived for the intervention of an extraordinary remedy. It is due to the veneration in which the Constitution ought to be held, to the responsibility which we are under for preserving it inviolate, that no measure, involving in its consequences, so essentially the stability of the government, as Nullification confessedly does, should be undertaken, except by the concurrence of such a number of the States as are invested with the restraining or negative power in the case of amendments.

Such are the advantages of a Southern Convention. The objections to it may be easily disposed of. It is not unconstitutional. The States are prohibited from entering into treaties or confederacies among themselves. But a Southern Convention will form no treaty or compact of any kind. Their object will be to deliberate, to enlighten, and give effect to public opinion. Nor will their deliberations be injurious to the Union. If the States who are aggrieved by the Tariff laws act in concert, their claims will in all probability be conceded—but if the very worst that can be imagined should happen, and their demands be capriciously rejected, it will be for the several States and not for the Convention to act on the subject. The advice of the Convention will no doubt have great weight, but it will be a salutary influence, not a legal control.

[Here follow the Resolutions which were published last week.]

Miss Belknap's Will.—Miss Mary Belknap, who died in this city a few days since, made the following bequests, viz: Boston Medical Dispensary $1000, Overseers of the Poor 1000, Asylum for Boys 1000, Eye and Ear Infirmary 1000, American Bible Society 1000, American Tract Society 500, American Education Society 1500, Boston Seamen's Friend Society 2500. There are other specific devises, amounting in all to $56,000, with the residue to the Massachusetts General Hospital, which it is supposed amounts to $60,000.—*Boston Transcript.*

Yale College.—The triennial catalogue of this ancient institution, which has recently been published, shows that since the year 1702, the year after its incorporation, 5,138 degrees have been conferred on persons educated in this and other colleges, of whom 2,792 are still living. The whole number of alumni is stated at 4,609, of whom 2,506 survive. Among the alumni 1,110 have been ministers of the gospel, of whom 476 are still alive.

A new History of the United States, by Mr. Noah Webster, has been lately published at New Haven.

The Bear without a bridle.—Among the early settlers of Worcester county, in this State, was a German, by the name of Fourpeck, or Poupeck. The wild tenants of the forest had not given place to man, and Fourpeck being employed on a certain time with some others, in the manufacturing of maple sugar, saw a large bear coming among them, and without counting the cost, threw himself upon his back.—Bruin, unaccustomed to this mode of salutation, began to make off as fast as his load would permit, perhaps thinking like the man in the play, if that was the way his new acquaintance "backed" his friends, "the d—l take such backing!" he could not help turning round now and then to bite the leg of his daring rider. Nevertheless the hardy German kept his seat, in spite of the smart and streams of blood which were trickling down his legs, till one of the company came up, knocked the weary bear on the head and despatched him. The Dutchman was justly proud of his exploit—but when the excitement which had carried him through his perilous ride was over, he exclaimed, "dar tyfil! I'll never ride a bear again midout a pridle!"

Communications.

RICHMOND C. H. NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury.

The object of this communication is to correct the erroneous impressions that a letter addressed to you from this place some weeks ago is calculated to make on the minds of your readers.—As that letter was published in your paper, you will perceive the propriety of also giving this a place in your columns. The first paragraph of that letter, as published in the *Carolina Observer*, is in the following language:—"I deem it all important to the cause of freedom, that South Carolina should proceed with a firm and determined pace, for if she will now relax in her course, or refuse to advance the first step towards regaining our rights, it will undoubtedly tend much to weaken the opinion that is now spreading almost with the celerity of lightning, that a State has the power to judge of the infractions of the National Constitution, and also to afford relief to her citizens."

Though the above paragraph expresses but the opinion of the writer, it is calculated to mislead your readers into the belief, that the course meditated by South Carolina is in unison with the feelings of the people of this State, and particularly of those in this section of it. In ordinary times, a letter of that character might not require special notice from any one at the place whence it was written; but at a juncture like the present, when the public mind of your State is almost infuriate under a sense of wrongs inflicted upon her by a system "distinguished by every characteristic which may define a tyranny the most odious," and when she is seriously meditating a resort to a most extraordinary expedient for the relief of her citizens, which may or may not be adopted by her, accordingly as that or some other remedy shall be ascertained to be preferred by a majority of the States, equally aggrieved with herself—it is important that she should not be deceived as to the sentiments of any portion, however small, of her southern brethren; whose sacred duty it is to correct any misrepresentation of their opinions, and frankly to lay before her their views in relation both to the particular measure which she proposes to adopt, and to that which they believe best suited to the critical condition of the country. The Editor of the Observer surely speaks the sentiments of North Carolina when he says, "We think there can be no doubt, that, however much North Carolina is opposed to the Tariff (and she is unquestionably almost unanimous in that opposition) that an immense majority of her citizens look upon the course which South Carolina has marked out for herself with disapprobation." At all events these are undoubtedly the feelings of those (the people of this neighborhood) whose sentiments it is the primary object of this letter to have rightly understood. We are opposed, almost unanimously, to the protective policy, and are determined never to remit our exertions against it, until a system so odious and unjust, so anti-republican and so peculiarly burdensome on the south, shall have been utterly demolished. But there is equal unanimity in our devotion to the union, and fixedness of purpose to preserve it, if preserve it we can without the sacrifice of our rights. To effect these vital objects it is not our intention, yet awhile at least, either to resort ourselves, or to encourage others to do so, to other than peaceable and constitutional measures. We admit that we have tried expostulation, remonstrance, and protest, and even menace, until all hope in their efficacy is well nigh fled. But we are not yet ripe for Nullification—"We do not yet despair of the republic." There is yet one other resource within our reach, and to which we mean to resort, that must prove effectual in accomplishing the two great trusts we have sacredly in charge, the maintenance of our rights and the preservation of the union. So far, therefore, from encouraging our South Carolina brethren, as that letter writer does, "to proceed with a firm and determined pace" in a course which must eventuate, as we believe, in civil war or a dissolution of the union, or, it may be, in a catastrophe thus doubly calamitous—we entreat them, as brethren less excited than themselves, and equally interested in the issue of the great struggle which they have thus far so honorably and splendidly waged—to suspend their favorite measure, and unite with us and the whole South in that other and final expedient, a Southern Convention. This is a measure in which they may co-operate without any loss of reputation, for I will do the nullifiers the justice to say, which I think all must admit, that, but for their determined, indefatigable, and incomparably powerful opposition to the restrictive system, the South would not thus early have been aroused to an assertion of her rights in a tone and spirit which render her ripe for that measure, the only one, I verily believe, by which she may peaceably regain them.

Whether the remedy proposed by your State is consistent with the Federal Constitution or otherwise, is a question which I deem it unnecessary to moot, because it is certain from the indications of the public mind every where, that the former will not be held to be the case by any other State, and consequently that that measure will be neither peaceable nor effectual; which constitute the character of the remedy we ought to employ at this juncture, and which I feel assured will characterize the determination of a Southern Convention. Let us then persuade you to drop Nullification, and evince a disposition to unite with us in this measure, and if we fail either to get a Convention, or through its instrumentality peaceably to unloose the Colonial bondages that now so unnaturally repress our growth, then, Sir, North Carolina will be with you in any and every measure necessary to burst them asunder.

Judging from the prevailing sentiment here, North Carolina will be prepared through a Southern Convention to propose this alternative to the manufacturing Interest: The union, with a tariff gradually reduced to 12½ per cent. and no more, or a peaceful separation. And can we doubt the fate of that proposition made in so solemn a form by 7 or 8 States, and those, the manufacturers' best customers? No sir, with such an alternative before them they could not hesitate. Their interest, their love of the union, their recollections of the past, and their auguries of the future, would all conspire to prompt them to take us by the hand, and with the frankness, brotherly feeling, and exalted patriotism due to an occasion so solemnly momentous and affecting, say to us, Brethren, "we are the common descendants of a glorious ancestry" whose lives, fortunes, and honor were ungrudgingly and valorously staked on that great issue which wrought out our independence as a nation, our liberties as individuals, and that union the continuance of which you have now so solemnly submitted to our election, and which has heretofore bound us together as brethren, and rendered us impregnable to the assaults of our enemies. We know, as the great father of our country has told us, that this union is the only "Palladium" of the liberties of us all. We know that "this common inheritance cannot be divided without being destroyed." We therefore feel in its fullest force the awful responsibility of our present position. You admit, that you contributed to build up the system of which you now complain—with equal frankness we acknowledge, that it benefits us at your expense. You have manifested your love of the union, and your respect for our interests, by affording us time to wind up such of our establishments as cannot be carried on under the protection you propose—we will manifest our love of the union, and our respect for your interests, by accepting the former of the terms you offer—henceforward let us live together like brothers, together enjoying this "common inheritance."

Thus, I feel assured, would result the labors of a Southern Convention, whose rich fruits would be an increase of brotherly affection, new confidence in the adaptation of our excellent system of government to the diversified interests of a wide-spread, great and growing people, and, if possible, a yet stronger and more endearing attachment to the union of these signally favored States, which, God grant! may be perpetual; so, that, in all time to come, under the providence of God, we may remain a bright and living illustration to all the world, of the great political truth, that man is capable of self-government.

Yours, &c.

ROCKINGHAM.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: A Communication appeared in the last Observer, over the signature of "Union," which, considering the writer views a "private station" as the "post of honor," is as well charged with the cant phrases of reproach and proscription, as any of the most venal controversial tracts, which now abound in the public Journals. I accord with him perfectly "that there are too many absurdities, notorious absurdities, passed off upon the people, for truth,"—and I go still further, and say, it will require the exclusive devotion and talents of the "friends of free trade," which may now be emphatically styled the "cause of liberty," to counteract the baneful influence exerted by the flood of essays, with which Messrs. Carey & Niles have for some years past inundated our whole country.

I am proud to say, that I am not of that number, who are satisfied with the name, without the substance of freedom: it is a shrine at which I will never consent to pay my vows. "Moderate freedom," has been likened to "moderate chastity," in a wife; "the bare use of the words, thus coupled together, is sufficient to excite disgust." Nor can I hold in such utter detestation, the conduct of those men, who, swayed by the purest motives, stand forth the avowed champions of equal rights. They are to be sure, signal marks for the blast of calumny and proscription; but such must always be the case, so long as avarice constitutes the principal component in the patriotism of their opponents. I am convinced, sir, if a true statement of the grievances we suffer, were disseminated among the people of the Southern States, it would arouse them from their lethargy, and excite them to such acts, as would remove the "incubus of the protecting system," under which they stagger. We have for some time slumbered in false security, that security reposing in Congressional wisdom to remove our yoke, has well nigh proved a fatal one.—It remains now for us, since the language of remonstrance and petition have failed—in the same spirit which animated those who fought on the plains of Guilford and Eutaw—to stand up—to assert those privileges they have bequeathed to us, and transmit them unimpaired, to our posterity. In vain will they have endured privation, persecution, and death, if we now tamely surrender the precious inheritance they have bequeathed. Better, far better would it have been, had we remained in Colonial vassalage, than after tasting the fruits of liberty, to become enslaved by a "wealthy aristocracy of speculating monopolists." The manner in which we are deprived of our rights, and shackled with restraints, is so completely disguised in the garb of patriotism, as to be impenetrable, unless viewed with the eye of scrutiny. "If," as has been aptly remarked, "the tax gatherer with the insolence of office, were to exact the proportion in money from every citizen, directly and without disguise, there could not be found upon the face of the earth, a population of freemen, who would submit to the oppressive burthen." But such is not the case.—Clad in the authority of the law however, the contribution is made, and the "income of mediocrity, and the hard earnings of poverty" feel their substance extracted to satiate the avarice of those who style themselves the "friends of the Union." From such friends may we ever be delivered. *They* are not those who deserve the name of patriots, who regard with a more jealous eye, the production of their looms, than the harmony and prosperity of the Union. Far be it from these to cultivate a spirit of compromise;—the jaws of avarice are proverbial.

I have said more than I had intended, but the subject must be my apology for trespassing so long on your favor. I leave "Union" with the author of that obnoxions piece which drew him from his "post of honor." I trust, however, he will not arrogate to himself the exclusive privilege and honor of being a son of North Carolina. If the author of the letter to the Charleston Mercury, is made of the materials I hope he is, I imagine he will not be very emulous to claim kindred with so recreant a son.

A SOUTHERNER.

Sept. 19*th*, 1832.

Wilmington, N. C., 17th Sept. 1832.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting was held at the Town Hall for the purpose of promoting the election of Henry Clay, as President, and of John Sergeant, as Vice President of the U. States, Thos. F. Davis, Sen., Esq. was called to the Chair, and Aaron Lazarus appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by Joseph A. Hill, Esq., in an appropriate speech; after which the following Resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we consider Gen. Jackson as deficient in moral and intellectual endowments, and as disqualified by want of education for the Chief Magistracy of our country, and should deprecate his re-election to the Presidency, as dangerous to the supremacy of the laws, the free spirit of republicanism and the stability of our glorious union.

Resolved, That in HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, we have a patriot wholly American, of splendid talents, practised skill and ardent devotion to his country—deeply imbued with the principles of our free institutions, properly deferential to the restraints of law and meriting the highest trust in the gift of the people.

Resolved, That JOHN SERGEANT, of Pennsylvania, a gentleman of distinguished talents, unquestioned patriotism and spotless character, is entitled to our support for the Vice Presidency.

Resolved, That we recommend to the consideration of our friends in this Electoral District, the nomination of R. H. Cowan, Esq., as Elector on the above Ticket.

An Address from a Committee previously appointed, was submitted by Dr. John Hill of that Committee, was read and unanimously approved of.

A Committee of Correspondence was appointed consisting of the following gentlemen: John Hill, Jas. F. McRee, John Colvin, Alexander McRae, Wm. Usher, Jr., C Stowe, Jas. S. Green, Jeremiah Lippitt, Sam. Black, and Aaron Lazarus.

On motion,

Resolved, That one thousand copies of the Address be printed, and that the Editors of the Raleigh Register, Newbern Spectator, Fayetteville Observer and all others friendly to the cause, be requested to publish the Address, or so much of it as their convenience will permit, and to insert the proceedings of the meeting in their respective papers.

THOS. F. DAVIS, *Chairman.*

A. LAZARUS, *Secretary.*

Fellow Citizens: Believing that a political crisis of the first magnitude and importance to our country, is at hand—conceiving that her best interests, if not her final destinies, are involved in the election of Chief Magistrate, which we are now called upon to make, we claim the freeman's privilege—we perform the freeman's duty, in freely discussing the relative merits of the Candidates, and in fearlessly expressing our opinions of their characters.

The sketch which we shall give you, must necessarily be brief, rapid and imperfect, but it shall be candid, and it shall be honest. We implore you by your love of country—by every consideration that is dear and sacred to you, to surrender your partialities, and to throw open every avenue to your understandings. To General Jackson it is impossible we should be personally unfriendly—none of us are personally acquainted with him—none of us have received at his hands individual injury or affront, and can be charged with no private resentments.—We know him only by his acts, and cannot therefore "set down aught in malice."

Since the inauguration of Washington, no President had assumed the Executive Chair under auspices so favourable to the best developements of character as did Gen. Jackson. Fresh from the fields of his fame—floating on the full tide of popular favor, and blessed with the unmeasured gratitude of his country, that country sought a splendid recompense for his services and presented him the noblest distinction in the universe, the Presidency of a free and enlightened people. She had read on several occasions, as proceeding from him, sentiments well befitting a republican statesman, and in just accordance with the genius of her institutions, and doubted not he would become the President of the People, and not of a Party. His admirable letters to Mr. Monroe were green in her remembrance, that "in every selection, party and party feeling should be avoided, that the Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful nation should never indulge in party feeling."—She had seen too his address to the Legislature of his native State, reprobating the corrupting influence of appointing members of Congress to office, and recommending a limitation of the Presidency to a single term. She had heard much of his "honesty and firmness" and she doubted not his precept would become practice. Full of affection for his services, and of confidence in his pledges, she extended to him with confiding alacrity her best boon and her most sacred deposite. How have the anticipations of the country been realized? Answer us freemen, dispassionately and without prejudice. We appeal not to the empty, noisy brawler of Jacksonism—the tame, dull Caucusite, who surrenders his best privilege—nor to the vulgar Hurra Boys of party. It is to you, our country's unshackled, independent Yeomanry, we address ourselves. Coming into power under such circumstances, so calculated to allay pride, resentment and irritation, and to soothe and gratify the best feelings of his nature, has Gen. Jackson been to you an American Statesman, a patriot President, calm, dignified and impartial, not influenced by petty and vindictive feelings, or the low intrigues of party, but looking with enlarged and comprehensive view to his country, his whole country and nothing but his country? No! You know he has not. While yet scarcely settled in his seat,—with his word of promise still sounding on our ear, and the pride of triumph flushing on his brow, as soon as the last Senator (his co-appointers to office) had left his seat, the new and odious system of Rewards and Punishments commenced. Here, nor venerable age—nor long experience—nor high capacity—nor widow's prayers—nor orphan's tears—nor justice, nor humanity could stay the wanton hand of power. Its hungry followers and impatient expectants clamoured for their rewards.—The time-worn officers of the republic are punished, turned out in helpless age,—their crime the independent exercise of opinion.—Then was broached the theory new in our government, that "the spoils of victory belong to the successful party." That Government offices and public trusts are the appropriate rewards of partisan zeal, as in barbarian warfare, conquered provinces and captured cities, are given up to be ravaged and sacked by mercenary soldiery.

The time when this system commenced, immediately as the Senate, his legal advisers and co-appointers had adjourned, well designated the character of the Executive, realized the apprehensions of those who doubted his fitness, and cast a cloud over the bright hopes of his reasoning friends. But the act itself has left the brand, deep and indelible, of wicked and base selfishness, on the parasites and counsellors to whom he listened. The country could but observe and ponder on the contrast between such practice and the precept of his letter to Mr. Monroe. They turned for instruction and precedent, to the examples of his great patriot predecessors, and the contrast became so glaring and odious, that the whole honesty of the Union cried shame! shame! and openly rebuked such wanton and despotic abuse of power. During the administration of Washington, for eight years, there were but nine removals from office. In that of John Adams for four years, but ten. In Jefferson's of eight years but 39. In Madison's eight years but five. In Monroe's eight years but nine. In John Q. Adams's four years but two. In Andrew Jackson's first year 676, and in his three and a half years upwards of two thousand.

Our limits will not allow us to pursue as we ought, the inconsistency, the cruelty and the daring tyranny, of attempting to intimidate public opinion, or to control its free expression, in this the very sanctuary of liberty. We gladly leave the hateful topic and proceed to the consideration of other acts, equally inconsistent with his previous professions, the habits of our government and the spirit of our Institutions.

In his letter to Mr. Monroe already referred to, Gen. Jackson says in invidious reference to Mr. Adams who had appointed two out of five of his cabinet ministers from Congress. "If this change in the constitution be not obtained, and important appointments continue to devolve upon the Representatives in Congress, it requires no depth of thought to be convinced that corruption will become the order of the day, &c." Mark, Fellow Citizens, the strong commentary of his own conduct upon his text, and let the broad mantle of your charity shield him if it can from the suspicion of electioneering for that very station, which he modestly said in the language of Mr. Lowndes, "was neither to be sought after nor declined." He not only selected his whole Cabinet, but three of his Foreign Ministers from the Halls of Congress. Have you seen him urging upon Congress, the amendments to the constitution which previous to his election he so warmly recommended—which elicited so much public hope, and popular favor? Had he induced his Friends, as he easily might have done, to have pressed the limitation of the Presidency to a single term, would his political opponents think you have opposed it? He has not only let slip the best and only opportunity which will probably ever again occur of accomplishing this his darling object, but has publicly announced his willingness to serve another term.—Nay, through his private Secretary and Relation, and through the columns of his official Globe, has for the first time in our history, been shamelessly intriguing for re-election. If his public written professions were his own, the conclusion is irresistible, either, that when the time for practice came his infirmities of temper drove him from their employment, or that he was insincere—or that he has been influenced by many and evil counsellors who have swayed him from his purposes.

One instance more of gross inconsistency between his public professions and his measures, and we pass to other matters. In his inaugural address it is said again in invidious reference to his Predecessor, "The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes on the list of Executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of *reform;* which will require particularly the correction of those abuses which have brought the patronage of the Federal Government in conflict with the freedom of elections." We wish to be respectful, but really our President seems to have been anticipating his own abuses and pronouncing judgment on them in advance. When before, let us ask, has any American President ever punished his political opponents? or who ever so rewarded with place and patronage his Partizans and Followers? Look at the startling amount of new Postmaster appointments, the untold number of Editorial Partizans, blushing with the honors and emoluments of office. Compare them with the purity and practices of our previous administrations, but above all compare them Fellow Citizens with the written sentiments and blazoned professions of Gen. Jackson, and say—answer us frankly unswayed by prejudice or passion—think of it deliberately and let your understandings decide. Has he redeemed his pledges? Is he the man you supposed him to be? Is he the President for whom you voted? You cannot pretend that he is. Can you then again support him? Misled by your affections, his professions, and the loud panegyric of his satellites, you voted for an ideal being, a mere abstraction, possessing the lofty sentiments, the pure republicanism, the political sagacity, the stern decision and integrity of Washington. Andrew Jackson has shown you that he does not possess them. You have then, no pretext for re-electing him. Vote for him again and you change your ground: you surrender the principles on which you originally supported him. He has sacrificed his principles and his professions: he has deserted you. Are you willing tamely to turn and follow—to become his political weathercock, and point just as the Executive wind blows—to have the charge fixed upon you of being led by a blind military phrenzy—of voting for the mere man instead of principles and measures? If you are, we have mistaken our countrymen, and light, and truth, and reason, are given you in vain.

Matters for censure and condemnation so crowd upon us, that to do justice to our subject, we should necessarily exhaust your patience, and we must on, with a bare allusion to the disgrace of our diplomacy, the humiliation of our country in the negotiations for the renewal of the direct trade with the West Indies. When, before, has our Government instructed its Representative to amuse the ear of a foreign Prince with the detail of our domestic differences; to make our party dissentions subjects of diplomatic discussion? When, before, has it been found a mendicant at the foot of a throne—soliciting as a boon, that which we had a right to demand as an equivalent—bartering honor, for a profitless privilege?

Nor can we pause upon the disgraceful scenes attendant upon the dissolution of the Cabinet. It was peculiarly a family quarrel, attended by the violence and the disgusting details, usual on such occasions. A war among his own particular, selected friends.—Himself a party in the conflict. Europe sneers at the pretensions of young America to moral refinement, and every lover of his country blushes at the developements which then took place. Fellow citizens, beware. The time, nor the occasion permits the indulgence of personal predilections. We invoke you to pause, while yet the opportunity exists, and "rescue by the locks, the drowning honor of our country." Behold the lowered tone of public sentiment.—Listen to the servile adulations on your streets and highways, from men claiming to be free and equal. See the American Press, once the watchful sentinel of Freedom, teeming with sycophancy—offering a political apotheosis to "him born to command," and clouding reason with the smoke from the incense of its altars.

The contumely by word and act, so often heaped on the American Senate, by the President and his partizans;—his neglect to consult them; and when consulted, his arbitrary disregard of their advice, betrays a disposition to alienate from them the public confidence and regard—to secure within his own grasp, all power, executive and legislative—fulfils the prediction, that "his want of education disqualified him," and that "his habits and character were much too summary," for the Chief Magistrate of a free People. Will you still doubt it? Remember the appointment of Gwinn. This man was recommended to the Senate for office;—that body deliberately weighed his qualifications—the President was waited on by some of his political friends, and informed, that even they could not vote for the appointment, and Gwinn was rejected. The Executive still pertinaciously insisted, and re-nominated him. The Senate had been charged with being refractory, and discourteous. To prove the allegation unfounded, and to save the feelings of their Chief Magistrate, they laid the re-nomination on their table, refusing to re-consider, and thus delicately persisting in their rejection. You know the sequel of this never to be forgotten transaction. The Senate adjourned, and had scarcely reached their homes, when Gwinn received from the President, the appointment they had refused to confer upon him. Do we libel him when we say the poison has taken effect, and he has been persuaded that "he was born to command,"—that the co-ordinate branches of power, the People's Representatives are quite secondary, and to be dispensed with? Well may such open contempt of the laws and Constitution of the country, from such a source, be looked upon as the fruitful cause of the wild theories, the traitorous doctrines, the daring heresies, the discontent, agitation, and threatened rebellion, which are shaking the Union to its foundations.

We are conscious of having already trespassed on your indulgence, but we cannot close our review of the existing Administration, without some notice, however imperfect, of its last crowning act of weakness and folly, the Veto on the bill to re-charter the Bank of the United States. Never has a document so exceptionable and disorganizing, so specious—but false in argument, so lame and impotent, in rash conclusions—so arrogant and assuming of power—so utterly subversive of the spirit of the Constitution, and of all that was deemed fixed and fundamental in our Government, been laid before the country. That Bank requires no defence from us. Brought to the bar of the country by the President himself, in three successive Messages, it has been deliberately tried, and its vindication has been perfect and triumphant. Stripped of its specious verbiage, the objections of the Message simply resolve themselves into the unconstitutionality and inexpediency of the Bank.—For the former, if precedent, or judicial decisions could settle any question, that it was hoped had been adjusted; and for the latter, we invite you to contrast the present rate of exchanges and the state of the currency, with their condition previous to the establishment of the Institution. It is a simple question—argument and abstraction could but perplex it; and we ask you only to examine the contrast.—For the rest, the Message is but the vehicle of dangerous dogmas, of wild, crude notions of policy, of an electioneering appeal to such as feel rather than reason, to the errors and worse feelings of the People. "The humble members of society," it says, "have a right to complain of the injustice of their government, in such enactments, making the rich richer, and the potent more powerful." For what purpose, we pray you, is so odious and invidious an appeal made? Why should the Chief Magistrate of a common country, draw lines of distinction between its various and unavoidable classes? Does he mean by exhibiting himself as the exclusive friend of the poor, to invite their suffrage; or is it his purpose to array one class of the community against the other; "to cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war?"

But though odious enough, these are not the worse vices of this Message. From the hostile attitude in which he had previously placed himself towards the Supreme Court, we were prepared to expect the terms of disparagement and disrespect with which he treats that venerable tribunal—but the new conceit that each man must construe for himself, the laws, and be governed by his understanding of them—the more than regal assumption that the President is uncontrolled by, and independent both of the Judiciary & of Congress, are doctrines so new to American apprehension—so unsettled, preposterous and wild, that we must quote his language, lest we be suspected of misrepresentation. "The Congress, the Executive, and the Court, must each for itself, be guided by its own opinion of the Constitution. Each public officer who takes an oath to support the Constitution, swears that he will support it as he understands it, and not as it is understood by others. It is as much the duty of the House of Representatives of the President, and the Senate, to decide upon the constitutionality of any bill or resolution which may be presented to them for passage or approval, as it is of the Supreme Judges, when it may be brought before them for Judicial decision. The opinion of the Judges has no more authority over Congress, than the opinion of Congress has over the Judges, and on that point the President is independent of both." If he is thus independent of the other branches of government, and is to construe and support the Constitution only as he understands it, then with each new President comes a new version of the Constitution—then is chaos returned upon us: the Judicial wand is broken, and the learned Bench dissolved.

But again says the message, "if the Executive had been called on to furnish the project of such an institution as he would have approved, the duty would have been cheerfully performed," but "neither upon the propriety of the present action, nor upon the provisions of this act was the Executive consulted." We have said that the veto was imposed upon the Bill for but two reasons. We were mistaken. Here also is a third—Congress did not call upon him for the project of the Bank, nor consult him as to their time of action, or for the provisions of the act, and these may in truth have been his paramount inducements. Be this as it may, in the first instance you find him undermining the authority and usurping the powers of the Judiciary. Here is an unequivocal assumption of the legislative branch of the Government, and the executive you had already bestowed upon him.—Does a Potentate exist claiming greater pretensions?—Ponder, Fellow Citizens, on sentiments so ultra, despotic and latitudinarian.—Review calmly as you value your blessings, the past measures of this Administration, and decide, whether Andrew Jackson possesses the qualifications requisite for the Chief Magistrate of a Republican People, deeply attached to their laws and institutions? We think we have shown you that he does not. We believe that to a prudent and successful Administration of the Government, it is at all times requisite that the Chief Magistrate should be a statesman of extensive information and practiced skill.

The present condition of our affairs—the alarming crisis to which they are evidently tending, demand, that we should entrust the destinies of the nation to no one who is not prudent and firm—honest of purpose and sagacious of mind: to no one who will not respectfully incline to every legitimate expression of public opinion, and at the same time sternly resist party extravagance and popular delusion. In a word, we require a Statesman enlightened and patriotic, deeply imbued with the spirit of our free institutions, thoroughly acquainted with and devotedly attached to the principles of our glorious Constitution.

In Henry Clay, of Kentucky, we believe these essential qualifications are to be found. In presenting him to your notice, as more worthy than his rival, of your confidence—as better fitted by education, experience, habits of life and endowments of mind, to discharge the high functions of the important public trust we are called upon to confer, we ask only that you would bestow upon his pretensions, a careful examination and candid consideration. We shall not bear all studied eulogy. He has been so long and so actively engaged in your service that you cannot be unacquainted with his character. To the history of his life then, of which you cannot be wholly ignorant, for it is intimately connected with that of your country, we refer you, as containing the best evidence of his merit, and the highest recommendation to your favor.

His high reputation is not the fruit of accident.—He is not indebted for it to adventitious circumstances or fortuitous events. It is the merited reward of persevering industry—well directed talent—& ardent devotion to his country. Coming from the body of the people, he has attained the eminence on which he now stands, by the unassisted efforts of his own mighty genius. He owes nothing to hereditary fortune or powerful connexions. A fame so achieved cannot be undeserved. His history illustrates the wisdom of our free and equal laws, which, rejecting hereditary claims, and conceding nothing to the accidents of birth and fortune, lays open to the approach of the humblest citizen, all the avenues to place and favor and distinction, and confers them as the appropriate rewards of tried virtue and approved talent. He who owes so much to free institutions, who is indebted to them for the glorious privilege of exerting for the good of his kind, the talents bestowed by his Creator, cannot but be the friend of liberty. Mr. Clay's attachment to the free principles upon which our government is based, has been accordingly shown in every stage of his public life. He is emphatically the friend of the People, the advocate of popular rights.—On no subject has the fervid eloquence for which he is celebrated, been more frequently or more powerfully exerted. He has been sometimes called the Father of the American System—he has a juster claim to be renowned as the advocate of American Liberty. You cannot have forgotten, for it was a subject in which every freeman felt a deep and abiding interest, his splendid and stirring appeals in behalf of our South American neighbors, struggling to free themselves from the yoke of a foreign tyranny.

We have described Mr. Clay as the advocate of popular rights, as the friend of the people. He was never, however, their flatterer. In no part of his public life, will he be found to have acted the demagogue. He has never sought favor by unworthy means, by ministering to popular prejudices—or by exciting or taking advantage of popular discontents. Those who are acquainted with his early history, who remember the part he acted in the councils of his adopted State, ere from the higher station to which he afterwards attained, he became more widely known, still recur with a just pride to the repeated instances, in which, with a generous disregard of consequences, he opposed himself to the strong current of misguided popular feeling. They still remember the occasions when, with a ready devotion to the true interests of the people, and a firm fidelity to the constitution, he sacrificed his popularity to his principles, and preferred the good to the favor of his fellow citizens. In this spirit he made his noble defence of the common law in the Legislature of Kentucky. In this spirit he arrayed himself on the weaker side in the stubborn conflicts between the old and new Court Parties, which at one period so fearfully agitated that State; and it was in the same spirit, he subsequently placed himself in opposition to his party, as the advocate of our infant Navy.

It is Mr. Clay's good fortune to have connected his name with every leading measure, and almost every important public event in this country, since the year 1811. For more than ten years comprising far the most eventful period of our History, he stood prominent before the country, as the acknowledged Leader of the Republican Party in Congress. It was not alone however as a successful and efficient party leader that he was distinguished. His country felt the benefit and acknowledged the value of his services. It is not our purpose to attempt an analysis of the events of the last twenty years, or to explain the relation which Mr. Clay bore to all or any of them. Yet we must be permitted to remind you of an event of deep but passing interest, in which Mr. Clay acted such a part as ought to secure for him the lasting gratitude of his country. We allude to the angry excitement, the sectional differences and threatening aspect produced by the discussion of the "Missouri Question." You have not forgotten that it was for a time supposed that it could not be settled—that parties could not be reconciled. Universal alarm was entertained for the integrity of the Union, and public hope looked with intense interest to the re-

the eloquence and the influence of Mr. Clay. He "would not despair of the Republic," and to him we owe the fortunate adjustment of that most difficult question. At the time this was the general acknowledgment, and acknowledged no where more gratefully than at the South.

That Mr. Clay entertains some favourite views of policy, of which many of us do not acknowledge, is certainly true. It is equally true however, that these views are in harmony with the doctrines avowed by what is called the Republican Party in this country. That they have been recognised as just, and acted on by the Government almost from the time of its foundation. Be this as it may, at a time when many of the most valued institutions of our country are threatened, when even the fundamental principles of the Government are assailed, when we find the Executive, (impatient of the wholesome restraints imposed by the constitution) denouncing the co-ordinate branches of the Government, and usurping their authority. In fine, when public liberty is in danger, it becomes our bounden duty to postpone vexed questions of expediency, to paramount considerations of public safety. Under these most inauspicious circumstances we should inquire of the Candidate, not whether he happens to favor our peculiar views of this or that question of foreign or domestic policy, but whether he will receive the Chief Magistracy as a public trust, to be administered for the public good? Whether he will be true to the Constitution? Whether he will respect the just authority of the co-ordinate departments of the Government and be content with that share of power, which the laws have allotted to him?

Besides, Fellow Citizens, in these matters of opinion in which we differ from Mr. Clay, we have no assurance that we coincide with Gen. Jackson. So far as his votes when a Senator from Tennessee may be received as evidence of his opinions, they are in exact accordance with those of Mr. Clay. Whether since his elevation to power his views have undergone a change is matter of conjecture. The official expressions of his opinions have been so oracular and equivocal, that no conclusion can with certainty be deduced from them. We know indeed that on one side of a certain line they have been understood to mean one thing, while on the other, they are construed to mean something quite the reverse. In a government like ours, it is important that the opinions of public men, on great public questions, should be free and undisguised. Mr. Clay is frank, independent and manly. His opinions founded on enlightened reason, observation and reflection, are held openly, subject to be influenced by change of circumstances, new evidence and weightier arguments. Opinions may be corrected, prejudices are inveterate.

Mr. Sergeant, we believe to be every way worthy the second office in the gift of the People. He is a Gentleman of sound principles, of unsullied character and of unquestioned talents. He has long held a prominent station at the Philadelphia Bar, was a highly distinguished member of the Congress of the United States, and is one of Pennsylvania's favourite Sons.

Our duty, Fellow Citizens, is now discharged: Yours remains to be performed. The well-being of the Country is in your hands, and an awful responsibility hangs upon your decision.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

THE ORANGE MEETING.

Pursuant to the notice previously given, a numerous meeting was held at the Court House in Hillsborough on Wednesday last, composed principally of the most influential and intelligent citizens from the different parts of the County, without distinction of party.

Hon. Duncan Cameron was called to the chair, assisted by Dr. William Montgomery, and James Mebane, Esquires. John W. Norwood, Dr. Thomas J. Faddis and William J. Bingham were appointed Secretaries. After the meeting had been organized,

Judge Nash rose and addressed the Chair for about an hour, in a most eloquent speech, which abounded in sentiments of pure and lofty patriotism. After taking a rapid and interesting view of the events which led to the adoption of our present Constitution, he drew a bright and lovely picture of the happiness, greatness and glory which it has conferred upon us. He then exposed, in a masterly manner, the guilt, folly and madness of Nullification, showing that it would lead to rebellion, civil war and a train of miseries, from the contemplation of which the imagination shrunk back with shuddering and horror, and concluded by a heart-thrilling appeal to the Assembly, in behalf of good order, submission to the laws, and devoted loyalty to our glorious Union of the States. Before resuming his seat, Mr. Nash offered the following Resolution:

Resolved, That our attachment to the Federal Union remains unshaken; and that we wholly disapprove of and deprecate the doctrine of Nullification, as unconstitutional, and as having a direct tendency, if reduced to practice, to sever the bonds which now unite us together as one great and powerful nation.

The Resolution having been read,

The Hon. Daniel L. Barringer took the floor and in a forcible and manly speech of considerable length, supported the resolution of Mr. Nash. He also dwelt, in enthusiastic terms, upon the excellence of our present form of Government, happily contrasting our condition with that of the neighboring Republics of ancient times, or the conterminous nations of modern Europe. He then took up Nullification, and unmasked it with a vengeance—he exhibited its absurdity by some new views and striking illustrations. Mr. Barringer declared to the meeting, that time after time, he had been urged to enlist under the banner of the Nullifiers, but that he had resisted their often repeated advances in the most positive and determined manner. He most heartily concurred in the sentiment contained in the Resolution.

The Hon. Willie P. Mangum followed Mr. Barringer and with his usual ability addressed the meeting for about thirty minutes. Mr. Mangum said he had been charged by his enemies, whether through ignorance or malice he knew not, with being a Nullifier; but he spurned the charge from him with indignation—his opinion had been formed upon the subject for more than two years, and had since undergone no change whatever. He viewed it as a rank absurdity, which had made no favorable impression upon the people of North Carolina. As far as he was informed, they were opposed to it almost to unanimity; he had heard some two or three individuals *called* Nullifiers,—he knew but one in the whole State.—Mr. Mangum thought much more danger was to be dreaded from a Southern Convention.

When Mr. Mangum had closed his remarks, the question was put on the passage of the Resolution, and carried unanimously with the exception of one voice.

On motion of Dr. James Webb,

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be published in all the newspapers in the State.

On motion of Willie P. Mangum,

Resolved, That this meeting when it adjourns, do adjourn till the 11th of October next, at this place when the subject of the Tariff will be taken up—that being the day of the General muster.

On motion of P. H. Mangum, the thanks of the meeting were unanimously returned to the Hon. Duncan Cameron for the able, dignified and impartial manner in which he had presided. Upon which Judge Cameron rose, and in a short but glowing address, responded to the vote—and added his entire assent to the sentiments which had been delivered upon the subject of Nullification.

DUNCAN CAMERON, Ch.
WM. MONTGOMERY, JAMES MEBANE, } Assist. Ch.
J. W. NORWOOD, THOS. J. FADDIS, WM. J. BINGHAM, } Sec's.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1832.

Those of our readers who are fond of high-seasoned political dishes, have a most bountiful feast provided on the preceding pages.—We believe all kinds of appetites will find something palatable—not even excepting the Nullifier's.

With some inconvenience, we have complied with the request of the friends of Mr. Clay in Wilmington, by publishing their Address in this week's Observer. Whilst we do this very cheerfully, we must yet remind them that they err in classing the Observer among the supporters of Mr. Clay, which they do, by requesting the Editor of the Observer, &c. "and of *other* papers friendly to the cause," &c. to publish the proceedings and address. It probably was not intended; but we make the disclaimer, lest, in these days of misrepresentation, it might be the foundation of a grave assertion by some of our Editorial brethren.

To Correspondents.—We received last night, two communications, *pro* and *con*, from Richmond C. H., on the subject of the letter to the Editor of the Charleston Mercury,—both of which shall have a place in our next. Our columns were so pre-occupied, that they could not be crowded in this week. We take this opportunity of saying to one of the writers, that whilst the tenor of his writings is political and not personal, we have no occasion to require his name, which he offers promptly to disclose, if we wish it.

In reply to a suggestion by the writer of the able communication signed Rockingham, that the press in this State ought to advocate a Southern Convention, we will only remark at present, that we have not made up our mind that a Southern Convention would be the means of securing an arrangement of the Tariff to the wants and wishes of the Southern people. Could we be convinced that it was likely to effect so desirable an object, we would at once lend our feeble aid towards it. Our columns are open to writers upon the subject, and we know of none better able to discuss it than Rockingham.

Erratum.—After the first page of this paper was worked off, it was discovered that the closing paragraph of the Union Party's Address had been accidentally omitted. It is as follows:

In the spirit of amity we make this appeal to our fellow-citizens. The glorious inheritance of freedom is at stake. The same blow which destroys the Union, levels to the ground the defences of Liberty. Under the Federal Constitution we have enjoyed all which the patriots of the American Revolution desired to see. Our country has increased in riches, in knowledge and in honor. And those who offered up their lives in the cause of America, would have closed their eyes in peace if they could have been blessed with a vision of that future which we have enjoyed. The happiness of our citizens has formed the admiration of the wise and good; and now when the scene is changed, and discontents created by the acts of Government, have brought the Constitution itself into danger, it depends on the moderation and wisdom of the sons of liberty, to repay in some degree the debt of gratitude, by transmitting the same inheritance to their posterity.

Union and Anti-Tariff Meetings.—In addition to the meeting in Orange, an account of which will be found in this paper, we observe that one for a similar object is called in Chatham County to be held at Pittsborough on the 9th October; and we understand it is in contemplation to have such a meeting in this town shortly.

New Cotton.—The first load of new Cotton brought to the Fayetteville market was from the plantation of Gen. Alfred Dockery, of Richmond County, and sold on Wednesday last at 9½ cents. The quality, we understand, was not prime.

The Oxford Examiner nominates the Hon. John Branch for the office of Governor of this State. The attention of the people, and particularly of the members elect of the next Legislature, should be directed to this subject now, for the expected absence of Gov. Stokes will render it highly important that the election should take place immediately after the assemblage of the Legislature.

Judge Barbour's opinions.—The last Oxford Examiner says, "We have just learned that Mr. Barbour has promptly responded to the call of the Shocco Meeting, giving his opinions upon the great questions which agitate the nation. This reply, in justice to Mr. Barbour and his friends, ought to be published forthwith. We have good authority for saying that the Judge denies nullification to be the "rightful remedy" for southern wrongs.

Gold.—A lump of Gold, weighing 61 dwts. was brought to this town a few days ago, from the mine of Col. Wm. Dismukes, of Anson County.

At the late Commencement of the Columbia College, in the City of New York, the honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. Francis L. Hawks, now of that City—formerly of N. Carolina.

The Cholera.—We have had no accounts from Elizabeth City since the 10th inst., up to which time there had been 76 cases and 13 deaths by Cholera. It has not as yet appeared in any other part of the State.

In Richmond, Va. during a week ending on the 20th, 56 cases and 24 deaths have been reported by the Board of Health. The increase is very slow.

In Petersburg, 2 new cases, and 1 death were reported on the 21st.

In Washington City, Baltimore and New York, the disease is disappearing rapidly. It cannot be said to exist at all in Philadelphia or Norfolk. There are still a few scattering cases in the interior towns of New York. A few also in Boston, Providence, Alexandria, and Georgetown, D. C.

The number of deaths in New York during the week ending on the 15th inst. was 291, of whom 128 were by Cholera, being 73 less than during the week previous.

The Norfolk Herald gives the statistics of Cholera for the Borough. From 24th July to 11th Sept. (8 weeks,) there were probably deaths by Cholera, 100 whites, and 300 colored persons—*in all* 400. "Not more than 8 or 10 persons of any distinction died in our community, and they evidently owed their death to neglect of the symptoms, or previous debility of the system produced by other diseases."

Political.—In Ohio, Gen. McArthur, the National Republican Governor of the State, having consented to run for Congress, his party has determined to support Mr. Lyman, the Anti-Masonic candidate for Governor. A union is thus formed between the National Republicans and the Anti-Masons, which it is believed puts the Presidential vote of that State beyond doubt,—for Clay.

The Maine Election has just been held. It is supposed that the Jackson Governor is re-elected, by a majority of a few hundred votes out of 60,000. Last year his majority was 6,000. Last year, out of 25 Senators, all were in favor of the Administration but three. This year, nine Clay Senators are certainly chosen, and probably two more. The great change which has taken place, puts the Presidential vote among the *doubtful*. It has heretofore been set down on all hands, as certain for Jackson.

In Pennsylvania, a complete union of the Anti-Masonic and Clay forces is believed to have taken place. Whether it will make the opposition strong enough to defeat the Jackson Ticket, is matter of doubt. Both parties appear confident of success.

As we have heretofore announced, the same parties have united in N. York, which makes the Electoral vote of that State doubtful.—Both parties sanguine.

The Vermont election, a few days ago, exhibits a decided majority for the Anti-Masonic party, and settles the question, that Mr. Wirt will get the vote of that State.

Foreign.—An arrival at Philadelphia brings Liverpool papers to the 9th Aug. The only item of news is the prevalence of reports of the failure of Don Pedro's expedition against Don Miguel.

Of 150,000 persons whose lives were insured at the Offices in London, only 18 have died of the Cholera.

Sir Walter Scott, at the latest date, was much worse than he had been.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Aug. 8.—The arrivals this week are very great—11 vessels from America, and 5 from Brazils. The demand is still small, and prices steady. Sales to-day and yesterday are about 1200 bales each day.

The name of Dr. James Webb of Hillsborough, has been placed upon the Ticket for Electors favorable to Mr. Clay, in the District composed of the Counties of Orange, Granville and Person.

Col. Anderson Mitchell has been nominated upon the Barbour Ticket, and Gen. Wm. L. Davidson upon the Van Buren Ticket, in the Iredell District.

Interesting Correspondence.—The Pendleton *Messenger* of the 12 inst. conveys the following information: "We have received from Governor Hamilton a highly important and deeply interesting correspondence which has taken place this summer, between the Vice President and himself, on the subjects which so intensely agitate the public mind at the South. We will endeavor to present it to our readers in the course of a few days."

We believe there never was devised an institution which more fully realized the beneficial intention of its founders, than the Bank of the United States. Before it came into existence, we could not be said to have had any settled or secure currency. The Northern Merchant sold his goods to the Southern and Western retailer, and received payment in paper, the best of which was at a great discount. The losses thus accruing fell heavily on the great body of the community, to whom goods necessarily came at an enhanced price, proportioned to the depreciation in the medium of payment. There could be no perfect confidence in our mercantile transactions, and the common interest loudly demanded the application of some efficient remedy. In this condition of things, the United States Bank was chartered; and the question now is—has it corrected the evil? The best answer to this question, is to be found in the testimony of successive Committees of Congress, in its favor, and in the vote of that body at the last session on the question of renewing its Charter; in the favorable opinions expressed of it by the most enlightened of our Statesmen; in the almost universal acknowledgment of the benefits which have sprung from its operations, and in the general expression of regret for the fate which inevitably awaits it in the event of General Jackson's re-election.—*Ral. Reg.*

The Richmond Whig of Tuesday says:—"The handsome Gohanna filly of Mr. Roane, was yesterday sold for $2,500 cash. This is the second three years old of Gohanna's produce that has sold since the spring for a large price, Mr. Winfree's having sold for $3,000."

Extract of a letter dated "Fort Crawford, August 31st, 1832.

"General Black Hawk, with his Lieutenant, the Prophet, was brought in here a prisoner by the Winnebagoes several days since. He was taken high up on the Ouisconsin. They say he does not look like a great man: I think he does look like a great man, struggling with adversity: and I pity him."

Cancer.—Mr. Thomas Tyrrel of Missouri, advertises that a Cancer upon his nose, which had been treated without success by Dr. Smith, of New Haven, and ablest Surgeons in the Western country, had been cured in the following manner:—

He was recommended to use strong potash, made of the lye of the ashes of red Oak Bark, boiled down to the consistence of Molasses, to cover the Cancer with it, and in about an hour afterwards cover this plaster with tar, which must be removed after a few days, and if protuberances in the wound, apply more potash to them, and the plaster again until they all disappear, after which, heal the wound with any common salve. Cautery and the knife had previously been used in vain, this treatment effected a speedy and perfect cure.

St. Johns, N. B. Aug. 25.—The brig Heber, Agre, 63 days from Belfast, arrived at quarantine on Monday. The report of the health officer states, that she had 169 passengers when she sailed, 17 of whom according to the captain's account, died of want during the passage, and one of small pox. "Nothing can exceed the misery of these people—not only their own stock of provisions, but that of the vessel is completely exhausted, and the major part of them, when they arrived, had not tasted a mouthful for two days—they are wallowing in filth, and present a sad spectacle."

Never too Early nor too Late.—We have this week recorded in our columns the marriages of two individuals of one family, who began to flourish at periods more than half a century remote from each other.—The first was on Monday evening last. A young gentleman between eighteen and nineteen years of age, was married to a young lady after a courtship of five years—the first impressions having been formed at school. The second marriage took place on Wednesday evening; it was the grand-father of the young gentleman mentioned above. He is seventy-four years of age.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

Use the Rod.—A writer in one of the northern papers on school-discipline, says—"without a liberal use of the rod, it is impossible to make boys *smart.*"

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVED,

Sept. 23.—Sch. Little Jack, Smith, Charleston.
24.—Br. Brig, Albion, McLean, Grenada.

MARRIED,

In Richmond County, on the 23d ult., by the Rev. J. H. Treadwell, J. C. ATKINS, Esq., of Montgomery, to Miss MARY ROBINSON.

In Montgomery County, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. J. H. Treadwell, Mr. J. L. CHRISTIAN, of Lawrenceville, to Miss ELIZA LILLY. On the same evening, by Wm. Swearingen, Esq., Captain R. G. SNUGGS, to Miss WINCY F. SMITH.

DIED,

Suddenly, on Sunday night last, Mrs. JANE A. CAMERON, the amiable and beloved consort of Dr. Thomas N. Cameron of this Town. By this unexpected and afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence, the ties of conjugal affection, interwoven and strengthened by the intercourse of many years, the endearing attachments of parental love, rendered stronger and more sensitive by repeated bereavements; and the warm feelings of ardent and devoted friendship, have been suddenly rent asunder. A widowed husband and two infant children are left to feel this early blight of their affections and mourn this irreparable loss. Endeared to an extended circle of relatives and friends, by the possession of all those mild and amiable qualities which soften, adorn and improve the heart, and by the practice of every social and christian duty, her sudden and unexpected departure has left a deep and heartfelt gloom, which is irradiated alone by the recollection of her virtues. Mrs. C. had been for some years a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and as the mild influence of the religion she professed, was illustrated by her "daily walk and conversation in this world, so its close, though sudden, was sustained by "the confidence of a certain faith in her Redeemer, the comfort of a reasonable, religious and holy hope" of blessed immortality. The loss which society has sustained by the death of this amiable female, is deeply felt and sensibly manifested throughout the community of which she was a member and ornament. But the anguish of sorrow, which this mournful event has excited in her bereaved relatives, can only find consolation from him who bindeth up the lacerated heart and healeth the broken spirit.

Communicated.

In this town, on Saturday last, after an illness of several weeks, Mr. GEORGE R. FERGUSON, a native of Ireland, but for the last nine years a resident of this place, leaving a wife and three small children to mourn the loss of an affectionate protector. He had recently become a member of the Presbyterian Church.

At Rock-fish in this county, a few days since, Mr. MURDOCK McRAE, aged about 60 years. Also, on the same day, his wife Mrs. MARGARET McRAE.

In this County, on Tuesday the 18th instant, Mr. JOSEPH BURT, son of Mr. Young Burt, aged 24 years. A young man much respected for his many virtues.

In Robeson County on Thursday last, Mr. DUNCAN McNEILL, aged 30 years.

On the 5th August last, Mr. BENJAMIN CRUMPLER, of Sampson County, aged 29 years. In the death of this young man society has sustained considerable loss, he was a man whose character was unblemished, whose friendship was strong, and indeed the poor have lost a beneficent neighbour, as he always extended the hand of charity when needed.

Also, lately, in Sampson County, Miss MARY, youngest daughter of Reazon Royal, Esq. aged about 15.

Also, in the same county, Miss E. MOBLEY, daughter of Major Ollen Mobley.—[Communicated.

In Chatham County, on the 13th inst., ARCHIBALD TYSON, in the 29th year of his age. He had scarcely attained the age of manhood, when disease manifested itself—wasted his strength—relaxed all his energies and finally put an end to his earthly existence. In his death, the community has been deprived of a generous, benevolent and humane individual, a kind friend, a tender husband, and a loving parent. He was endeared to those who knew him by his urbanity, his gentleness of disposition, his devotedness to the cause of truth. Conscious of approaching dissolution, he met the enemy with calmness and christian fortitude—thus adding another bright example of the consoling influence of religion and an additional inducement to *"Prepare to meet our God."*—[Communicated.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 50 a 55. Bacon 8½ a 9. Beeswax 16 a 17. Coffee 15 a 16—advancing.—Cotton 9 a 9⅛—none in market. Corn 50.—Flaxseed 100 a 110. Flour cross 4 25, fine 4 50, sup. 4 75 a 5. Feathers 30 a 32½. Iron 4 50 a 5. Molasses 34 a 36. Nails, cut, 6½ a 7. Sugar, brown, 8½ a 10; Lump 12½; Loaf 15 a 17½. Salt 70 a 75. Wheat 75 a 80. Whiskey 28 a 32. Tobacco, (leaf) 2 50 a 5.

POSITIVE SALE AT AUCTION

OF ONE HALF OF THE Fayetteville Water Works.

THE Subscriber is authorised by his Father-in-law Wm. Nichols, of Alabama, to sell at Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 27th October ensuing, the interest of the said Wm. Nichols in the FAYETTEVILLE WATER WORKS, being one undivided half of the same. The sale will be positive,—without any reserve. For any information, in regard to productiveness, terms, &c. apply in the absence of the Subscriber, to Mr. E. J. Hale. I would remark, however, that the property is now offered, in consequence of the proprietor having made extensive contracts in Alabama, which require large investments of money.

SAMUEL NICHOLS.

Raleigh, N. C. Sept. 19, 1832.

The other undivided half of the above valuable property may be purchased privately, either before or after the day of the above sale. It is capable of being made to yield a better income from the investment than any stock or other permanent property of which I have any knowledge in the State. All desirable information on the subject will be cheerfully furnished by me

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 19, 1832.

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North with a cheap and carefully selected assortment of

HATS,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes and Boots.

MEN'S AND BOYS' FUR, CLOTH AND SEAL SKIN CAPS.

He may be found three doors west from the Market House, on the north side of Hay street, where he is prepared to sell bargains, either at wholesale or retail. Merchants and others would do well to call immediately and examine his assortment.

Also, Sole and Upper LEATHER.

G. HURLBUTT.

September 25. 99tf.

A CAMP MEETING

WILL be held at Meroney's, in Chatham County, to commence on Thursday, the 11th October, 1832. 1w.

NORTH CAROLINA Almanac.

J. GALES & SON,

HAVE just published their North Carolina Almanac for 1833, containing besides the usual Astronomical Calculations, a number of interesting, entertaining and amusing Articles. A number of errors having crept into the last Almanac, they think it due to themselves to state, that in the present edition, inaccuracies of every kind have been carefully guarded against, and as they hope with success. Just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publisher's prices, by

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 25, 1832.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having commenced the above business, solicits a share of patronage. All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business appertaining to a general Commission Agency.

DANIEL DICKSON.

Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 21*st* 1832. 99-tf.

MANSION HOTEL.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that large and

COMMODIOUS HOUSE

in the town of Wadesborough, known as *Cash's Hotel*, and that the same is now open for the reception of travellers and boarders. The proprietor solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to spare neither pains or expense to render comfortable the stay of all those who may call on him.

S. C. LINDSAY.

Wadesborough, Sept. 1832. §99-4m.§

WILLIAMS' TABLE RULE,

FOR CUTTING GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS,

To fit the Human Shape, and warranted to fit in all cases, without the fear of alteration.

THIS self varying system has an advantage over all other rules, as it requires no judgment of the tailor to make a complete and fashionable fitting garment.

The Subscriber is likewise publishing Reports of Paris and London Fashions, for the especial use of Tailors, Hatters, Milliners, and Dress Makers, at No. 192 Vine street, Philadelphia. Deliverable quarterly, 5$ per annum.

The collector of subscribers will expect from each and every person who may so subscribe to this work, one dollar, as a commission for his services, the $5 will be expected on the delivery of the work.

This popular work is obtaining an extensive circulation throughout the United States; the engravings are decidedly superior to any work heretofore offered to the public.

Remittances by mail or otherwise, will be punctually attended to.

The Drafs and Plates will be carefully sent to those who order them.

N. B. The Quarterly Reports of Paris and London Fashions, without the information of cutting, will be delivered to subscribers at $2 per annum.

☞All letters per mail, must be post paid.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Jr.

CAUTION.

THE Public are respectfully notified that there is a number of collectors on this work, and no one of them are authorised to receive money on account of the work, except one dollar, which is specified in the prospectus, that is to say, the collectors are entitled to one dollar, which they are to receive from each and every subscriber to the work, which is to pay the full compensation for his labor in collecting subscribers.

The work will not be delivered without the subscriber's order. Each subscriber will give an order for the work at the time of his subscribing

All persons are cautioned against purchasing or using said Table Rule, or the Yard Stick, Square and Divider belonging thereto, without the author's signature to the obligation, under the penalty of the law.

No person is authorised to sign any receipt for me, except my son, James D. Williams.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Jr.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1. §99-3w.§

Blanks for sale at this Office.

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public, that he is now opening in the new brick Tenement erected by John Kelly, Esq., North West Corner of Market Square, a very handsome and extensive assortment of

New Goods,

carefully selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, from the *latest importations*. His stock which is unusually complete, embraces a great variety of new and fashionable DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, fine CUTLERY, CHINA, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, which he confidently asserts will equal in point of quality, any Goods ever offered in this market, and all of which will be sold to wholesale and retail purchasers on the most reasonable terms.—Country Merchants and retail purchasers generally, will find it their interest to call and examine his stock which comprises in part the following, viz.

Super blue, black and mixt Saxony Cloths,
Extra super London blue and black ditto,
Ditto do. light and dark green, brown & olive green,
Dark, Oxford and steel mixt do., very cheap,
Ditto super London black Cassimere,
A large assortment of fine and common Sattinetts,
Some extra super do., very cheap,
White Jeans, Imperial Cord and Rouen Cassimeres,
Pittsburg & bang-up Cords, Beaverteen & Moleskins,
Silk Velvet, Marseilles, Valentia and Swansdown Vesting,
Green, red and white Flannels, fine and common,
White Gauze do., really fine and Salisbury do.
Green Baize and Floor Cloths, oil do., various patterns,
Irish Linen in whole and demi pieces, very superior and unusually cheap,
Ditto do. Sheetings, birds-eye and Russia Diaper,
Heavy Marseilles Counterpanes, col'd do.
Low priced and super quality Bed Ticking,
Apron Checks, fine and common, Furniture do. and curtain Calicoes,
Gig top Nankeen, a very superior article for that purpose,
Blue and dark colored heavy Camlets, goat's hair do.
Fine and common Circassians and Bombazetts,
Super Bombazines and London imitation painted Muslins,
Ditto Oriental fancy Plaid and Drapery Muslins.
Plain and figured Swiss, Jaconet, Book and Mull do.
Fine and common Cambrics, Bishop Lawn,
Silesia do., Brown Holland and Fustians,
Pink, green, yellow, blue and dark col'd Cambrics,
Linen Cambric, very fine; do. Hdkfs. plain & bord'd,
Bobbinett and thread Laces, Edgings, Insertions, Quillings, &c. &c.
Very rich bl'k and white fig'd Lace Veils, large size,
Super blond Gauze do. white and green,
Beautiful Adelaide lace Collars and open Capes,
Rich gauze Hdkfs, Marabon, scollop and crape do.
Do. do. Scarfs, Prague and Damask Hdkfs.
Rich scarlet, black and white merino Shawls, extra large sizes and very cheap,
Thibet wool and worsted Shawls, printed borders,
Gentlemen's silk and patent gum elastic Suspenders,
Do. silk Hdkfs.
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Misses' silk, cotton, and worsted Hosiery, assorted, do. do. Gloves and white Berlin do.
A very extensive selection of Silks, unusually low, including all the most fashionable colours,
Favaroni's best Italian Lustring, Matteoni's do., superior lustre,
Gros-de-Naps, Swiss and de-Berlin, of all colors and shades, cheaper than any before offered in this market,
Pink, green, yellow, white, blue, and straw colored Florences and Satins,
White and black Satin, green Silk, suitable for Calashes; do. black Serge,
White and yellow marking Canvass, patent Thread all colors,
Best Italian sewing Silk; Saddler's do. and Twist do.
Cap and bonnet Ribbons, a great variety; Taffetas and Gauze do.
Rich Belt Ribbons; bonnet Wire and Trimmings,
3 cases fine Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, some entirely new style, very cheap,
Imitation Flowers, a great variety,
Worsted & silk Braids, silk Cords, Gimps, Ribbon-Wire, Capes, Lacets, and P. Robes,
Some beautiful (real French) 6-4 merino Cloths of the most desirable colors, for ladies' Dresses and Habits, colors warranted genuine,
Light, dark, green, brown, olive, light blue, claret, dark and fawn colored merino Circassians for dresses, very fine,
A very extensive assortment of Calicoes, selected from the *latest* importations, choice style and very cheap,
Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, *unusually low*,
Heavy Cottenades for Negro clothing,
Ladies' and Misses' prunella, morocco, seal and leather Shoes.
Gentlemen's fine Boots, Bootees, Shoes and Pumps,
Fine and common Brogans and Shoes,
Gentlemen's fashionable satin, beaver & fine fur Hats,
Ditto drab do., very cheap,
Boys' fancy Caps and fine fur Hats,
Gentlemen's heavy silk and cotton Umbrellas, finished in the best style and uncommonly cheap,
Ladies' light do. and Parasols, assorted,
Gentlemen's fashionable Stocks, a great variety and very cheap,
Perfumery, Essences, Oils, Otto of Roses, Pungents, Pomatum, Powder Puffs, vestimental Soap, Indelible Ink, &c. &c.
A general supply of Drugs and Medicines, most commonly called for,
Table Knives and Forks, a great variety,
Desert ditto, of various qualities,
Do. do. ivory handles, with best sabre blades, and balance handles in sets complete,
Do. do. lower qualities, and sets of Carvers & Steel,
Pen Knives and pocket do., a great variety, with 2, 3 and 4 blades, some very superior with pearl and shell handles,
Razors of various qualities, some superior in cases,
Ladies' best refined steel Scissors and gentlemen's pocket do.
Edge Tools, cast steel Axes, Adzes, large sizes, saw Setts, Nut Crackers, patent Augers, spike Gimlets and cast steel Awls,
Locks, iron rim, closet, bastard and fine plate cupboard, till and chest, brass do. and Padlocks,
Cast steel Plane Irons, coach Wrenches & Bed Keys,
Knobs, plated, brass and glass, a great variety,
Cloak and curtain Pins, Escutcheons and do. Pins,
Hinges, Pullies, powder Flasks, shot Belts, sportsmen's Bags, gun Locks and Worms, percussion Caps, screw Drivers and wood Screws, brass Nails and brass stair Rods and Eyes,
Hand and mill Saws, c. & s. Files, Hammers,
Bells, polished house, sleigh, hand and cow Bells,
Snuffers, Trays and steel do., japaned Trays, Waiters and bread Baskets,
Tea Kettles, Britannia coffee and tea Pots,
Plated and Britannia tea and table Spoons,
Steelyards, Squares, iron steel blades and Compasses,
Tin and brass Cocks keyed, some extra large sizes, for Hydrants, &c.
Full plated stirup Irons and bridle Bits,
Saddles and Bridles, extra stirup & bridle Leathers,
An assortment of gig, riding and sportsmen's fancy Whips,
Crockery Ware, some elegant sets of China, 72 pieces complete, smaller do., a great variety and unusually cheap.
A very extensive assortment of plain and rich cut Glass Ware, comprizing a variety of articles rarely to be found in this market.

☞All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

Fayetteville, N. C., August 28, 1832. 94tf.

Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Wines, And old Liquors, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and offers for sale the following articles, viz:

75 Bags Porto Rico COFFEE,
20 Hhds. St. Croix, P. R. and N. O. Sugar,
Fresh Imperial, Gunpowder, Souchong, and Young Hyson Teas, in half and quarter chests and canisters suitable for families,
Choice *old* Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and S. Madeira, Muscat and Malaga Wines,
Superior *old* Port, Champaigne and Claret,
Old Cogniac Brandy (Seignette Brand) in pipes and quarter casks, warranted pure as imported.
Holland Gin (Swan Brand) old Jamaica Rum and Monongahela Whiskey, of excellent flavour,
Fresh Raisins, Soft shell Almonds, Nutmegs, Sweet Oil, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, Race Ginger, Cassia, Pimento, and London Mustard, fresh,
London Brown Stout Porter in pint & quart bottles.
Philadelphia do do and Ale in do,
Stoughten's Bitters, fresh Lime Juice and Lemon Sirup, Sweet Chocolate and fine Table Salt in Boxes,
Demyjohns assorted sizes, Wine and Porter Bottles,
25 Barrels double refined Loaf Sugar,
50 do Loaf and Lump do,
125 kegs cut Nails and Brads assorted,
15 bags English and American Wrought Nails assorted,
Duponts' Powder, bar Lead, and Shot,
3500 lbs. Sole Leather, small sides weighing from 9 to 18 lbs.
25 Boxes Soap, White Lead, Paints, Window Glass, &c.
5,000 Spanish Segars, Saunders' *best* Chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, Indigo, Chalk, Copperas, Spanish White, Saltpetre, Alum, Spirits of Turpentine and Lamp Black, &c. &c. &c.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, August 28, 1832. §94-tf.§

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

ST. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls.
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.

JOHN MUNN.

April 17. 76tf.

For Sale,

60 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure,
10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hhds. brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 5, 1832. 70tf.

Removal.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of the site of the Cape Fear Bank, and one door west of Messrs. Willkings & Co's Auction Store.

March 13. 71tf.

Shoes and Brogans.

THE Subscriber has lately received from Boston, a large lot of Shoes, &c., direct from the manufactories, consisting in part of

200 pair first quality thick BROGANS,
300 do. 2nd do. do. do.
200 do. 1st do. Russett do, and Shoes,
100 do. fine calf Shoes,
200 do. do. do. Brogans, brass heels,
100 do. women's leather Boots,
100 do. do do Shoes.

The above will be sold as low as can be purchased in New York, adding expenses, &c.

Also,

Constantly on hand, Whittemore's cotton and wool CARDS. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine the above, as the prices and quality cannot fail to suit.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, March 6, 1832. 70tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Attorneys for Williams & Fenn, and J. C. Fenn & Co. and W. W. Williams, request all persons indebted to said parties, by note or account, to make payment to them.

If the claims are not settled within a short period, they will be placed in the hands of proper persons for collection.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 22, 1832. 81tf.

CONFECTIONARIES.

Just received per Steam Boat John Walker,

A GENERAL assortment of Candies, Almonds, Figs, Raisins, Butter Crackers, &c. &c., all of which are offered for sale at my New Stand, North East corner of Market Square.

IN STORE, A GOOD SUPPLY OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, &c.

Which I offer low for cash.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

☞A few dozen fresh Lime Juice.

August 28. 95tf.

Earthenware, China, Glass, and Looking-Glasses.

THOMAS J. BARROW, & CO. IMPORTERS, *No.* 88, *Water-Street*—offer for sale, a complete and very large

ASSORTMENT OF GOODS

in the above line, free from any Combination or Tariff of prices. The liberal support hitherto received from our Southern friends, calls for our warmest thanks, and we pledge ourselves to use unremitted exertions to merit a continuance of the same, by the lowness of our prices, the style and quality of goods, and skill and care of our packers.

Merchants who do not wish to visit the City this season, will have their orders filled on the best terms, by forwarding them to the subscribers by mail.

T. J. BARROW & CO.
88, Water-st., N. York.

New York, Aug. 2, 1832. 95-7w

Molasses, Wine, &c.

26 Hhds. Molasses,
5 Casks Dry Malaga Wine,
5 do. Sweet do.
5 Bbls. Lamp Oil,

Just received, and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Aug. 21. 94-tf

Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received, by Steam Boat John Walker,

30 Bags Prime St. Jago Coffee,
25 Bbls. No. 3 Mackerel.

In Store,

10 Hhds. 1st quality Molasses,
10 Bbls. N. E. Rum,
3 Boxes Lemon Syrup. For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 29.—tf

FOR SALE.

20 Boxes Fayetteville mould Candles
40 Bushels Plasterer's Hair, for sale by

H. HORN.

July 5, 1832. 88-tf.

For Sale,

THREE likely young NEGRO MEN.—Apply at this Office.

September 4 96tf.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS received and is now opening his supply of *SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very general assortment:

Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 16,
Dorchester Bedtick,
Domestic Ginghams,
French do., a variety of patterns,
Rowen Cassimere and Cantoon Cords,
Light fancy Calicoes and Prints,
Linen cambric and cotton Hdkffs.
Fancy palmerine and gauze do.
A general assortment of Drillings,
White, buff, and fancy Merseilles,
Circassian and Bombazets,
Cotton Ferrets and quality Binding,
No. 1, 2, 3 weeding Hoes,
Gilburt's and Taylor's Axes,
Hooks and Hinges—Trace Chains,
A good assortment of stock, plate and knob Locks and Latches,
Chest, drawer, cupboard and pad Locks,
Knives and Forks, and pocket Knives,
A general assortment of Carpenter's Tools,
Cotton and Manilla Cordage,
A supply of fine Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
Saddles, Bridles and Valisses,
Seidlitz and soda Powders,
Dye Stuffs, Paints and Putty,
Brown, fancy and maple Soap,
Opodeldoc, Preston Salts and Rose,
Cocoa, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
Race and ground Ginger,
Pine apple Cheese,
Bunch and bloom Raisins,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Dupont's Powder, Lead and Shot,
Imperial and Hyson Teas,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c. &c.

March 20. 72tf.

Removal.

JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to his New Brick Store, at his Old Stand, corner of Market Square and Hay street, where he is now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of

BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

March 20. 72tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the corner Building recently occupied by Mr. Williamson Whitehead as a Grocery Store, where he has on hand a very general assortment of Groceries, &c., which will be sold low, either for cash or country produce, viz:

Sugar, Coffee, Iron, Steel, Salt, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Nails, Brads, Castings, Powder, Lead, Shot, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

10,000 lbs. prime large BACON,
Corn, Flour and Oats.

HENRY HORN.

June 12, 1832. 84-3m.

Removal.

P. DAILEY

Has removed to his former stand, south east corner of the Market Square, where he intends keeping a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY, as usual.

December 27, 1831. 60tf.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

The Subscriber has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Henry L. Jones, three doors south of Market Square, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture and of warranted materials.

As he intends selling *exclusively* for *cash*, his customers may expect to be supplied on the lowest possible terms.

PELEG PEARCE.

☞Boots and Shoes made to measure, and repaired at the shortest notice. P. P.

March 6.

Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMBOAT JNO. WALKER,

85 Bags Porto-Rico COFFEE.
IN STORE,
25 bags Havana COFFEE, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 8. 79tf.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company," the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the said Act, *Give Notice*, That Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the said Company will be opened at the Court House on Tuesday the 8th instant, and continued open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, after that day until farther notice.

DUNCAN MAC RAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT. } Commissioners.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1832. 79tf.

Prices Reduced.

THE Subscriber has reduced the price of nearly every article in his Book and Stationary Store from 10 to 50 per cent. *for Cash.*

E. J. HALE.

July 16.

LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article) just received and for sale by

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

January 2, 1832. 61tf.

H. MacLaurin.

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, sixth door east from Market Square, north side of the street leading to Clarendon Bridge, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1832. 68-tf

THOMASTOWN LIME.

100 Casks, in good order, for sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

August 6th, 1832.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS of every description, which is offered to the public at very reduced prices; having been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold extremely low, Merchants from the country, will do well to call and examine them. Among the Goods are super blue, black, olive, brown, bottle green and mixt Cloths, Sattinets, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Drillings, Merino, Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, imitation Merino Cloths, Brochelles, Lastings, Princettas, Nankeens, Moleskins, Bangup Cords, French Drills, Clark's spool Cotton, a great variety of fancy Prints, newest style, 4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Parisian Muslins, Swiss Muslins, cross bar'd Muslins, Mull Jaconet and Book Muslins, Swiss Capes and Pelerines, lace Capes and Pelerines, 5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Shirtings and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 5-4 Irish Sheeting, 8-4 table Diaper, Russia Diaper, Merseilles and other Vestings, Palm leaf Hats, scarlet merino square and long Shawls, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpetings.

SILKS.

Gros-de-Swiss, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Berlins, Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and Sarsnets, white, pink and green Florences, rich Vestings, rich Garniture and belt Ribbons, fancy gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Nankin Crape Shawls, Nankin Robes, rich fig'd Silks, Barege and Palmerines, ladies' fancy Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanna Handkerchiefs, &c. &c., together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JNO. McARN.

April 24, 1832. 77-tf.

Dr. J. H. DICKSON,

Has just received the following new and valuable artices:

Comp'd Chlorine Tooth Wash,
Concentrated disinfecting solution of chloride of Soda,
Moxon's effervescing Magnesia,
Lime Juice of a superior quality.

May 1. 78tf.

25 Kegs cut NAILS, assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by

J. MUNN.

March 13. 71tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

HADLOCK'S *VEGETABLE POWDER*, For Diseases of the Lungs.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Richard Maynard & Co,

HAVE just opened at their Store, directly opposite Willkings & Co's Auction Store, a fresh and general assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Hatter's Materials, &c.

Which they offer on moderate terms.

Country Physicians and Merchants will do well to call and examine their assortment.

April 3. 74tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Manufacturing Establishment and most of his Stock of Shoes, with a view of changing his business, requests all those indebted to him to call and settle before the 1st of May, as after that time, his remaining accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

W. L. HAWLEY.

P. S.—He may be found at his old Stand, a few doors East of Market Square, where he will keep on hand

Sole and upper LEATHER,
Calf and Kip Skins,
Coach and Hatter's Linings, in variety,
Hog Skins, facing and padding Skins,
Skirting and harness Leather, &c.
With an assortment of GROCERIES, &c.

Fayetteville, March 26. 73tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers inform their former customers and the Public, that they have joined their stocks in Trade, and intend transacting the Mercantile Business under the Firm of

LOCKE & BAUGHAN.

Their stock consists of a very general assortment, and they pledge themselves to dispose of their goods at the most moderate prices for cash or country produce. Their store is in the Brick range of Buildings, North side of Person street, near Liberty Point,

WILLIAM LOCKE,
C. T. BAUGHAN.

Fayetteville, 4th February, 1832. 66-tf.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Bank. in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34-tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have purchased the Stock of Goods of Mr. *Duncan Smith*, and intend conducting the Tailoring Business under the Firm of

SMITH, McDONALD & CO.

two doors south of Market Square, where they request all to come and examine for themselves.

Their Stock consists of a very general assortment of Blue, Black and Olive Saxony CLOTHS, CASSIMERES assorted, superior quality, best plain and figured VELVETS, VESTINGS, CAMLETS, and all necessary TRIMMINGS, of the best kind. Also, a great variety of Sewing and Darning NEEDLES, BODKINS, ect. They pledge themselves to dispose of their Goods at the most moderate prices, and all Work entrusted to them will be done neatly and in a workmanlike manner.

DANIEL SMITH,
JNO. MAC DONALD.
ARCH'D JOHNSON.

June 5, 1832. 83-3m.

HAIR for Plaistering, for sale by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

May 8. 79-tf.

HALL & JOHNSON,

ARE just receiving, and offer for sale low, for Cash, or Country Produce, the following articles, viz.

20 Hhds. Sugar,
65 Do. Molasses,
150 Bags Coffee,
225 Kegs Nails and Brads,
130 Pieces Cotton Bagging,
10 Coils Bale Rope,
12 Bbls. Train and Lamp Oil,
6 Do. Linseed do.
90 Reams Writing Paper,
6 Bales Cotton Yarn, from No. 5 to 14,
40 Boxes Window Glass, 8x10 and 10x12,
30 Boxes Tin Plate,
90 Bags Shot,
4 Kegs Bar Lead,
12 Tons Swedes and Eng. Iron, ass'd. sizes,
40 Sides Sole Leather.

ALSO, An Assortment of

DRY GOODS.

German, Blister, and Cast Steel, Shovels and Spades, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Coffee Mills, Wagon Boxes, Vices, Anvils, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, G. P. & Hyson Tea, Cassia, Copperas, White Lead, (in oil,) and a general assortment of fresh received Drugs and Medicines.

July 24. 90-tf

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Dr. J. H. Dickson,

HAS just received a general assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Materials, &c &c., which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his store in Mac Rae's Long Building, Hay street, two doors east of the Post Office, among which are the following:

Arrow Root, Arsenic, Annatto, Aloes, Alcohol; Acids, Acetic, Benzoic, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitrous, Nitric, Oxalic, Prussic, Tartaric, Citric; Æther, Sulphuric, do. Nitrous; Bark, Peruvian, Angustura, Cascarilla; Balsams, Copaiva, do. Solidified, do. Tolu, do. Peru; Calomel, Cantharides, Camphor, Colchicum, Caustic, Lunar, do. common; Cinnamon, Cubebs, Chloride of Lime, do. of Soda; Cream Tarter, Epsom Salts, Ergot; Extracts, Belladona, Cicuta, Dandelion, Hyoscimus, Gentian, Colocynth, Jalap, Glauber Salts; Gums, Arabic, Assafœtida, Elastic, Gamboge, Myrrh, Shellac, Tragacanth, Hydriodate of Potash, Iodine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuana, Isinglass, Jalap, Liquorice, Musk, Magnesia, lump, Calcined and Henry's; Oils, Almond, Castor, Olive, Annis, Burgamot, Cloves, Cinnamon, Lemon, Peppermint, Savin, Opium, Quassia, Red Precipitate, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Preston Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Emetine, Piperine, Elaterium, Sulphate and Acetate of Morphine, Tartar Emetic, Vitriol, white, do green, do blue; Congress Water Paint Medicines, a general assortment, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles.

November 15. 54tf.

Administration Notice.

THE Subscriber having obtained *Letters of Administration* on the Estate of Abner Branson, dec'd. at September Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, 1832, hereby requests all those indebted to his Estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said Estate to present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

H. BRANSON, *Administrator.*

September 11, 1832. 97-6w.

Further Notice.

WILL be sold on Monday, the first of October next, at the late residence of the deceased, all the perishable property belonging to the Estate of said Abner Branson, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, 2 Horses, 1 Gig and Harness, 2 Wagons, 1 Sulkey and Harness, 1 Cart and Gear.—And on the same day, at the Market House, I will hire out until the first of January next, the Negroes belonging to said Estate.

H BRANSON, *Adm'r.*

September 11. 97-3w.

Administration Notice.

THE Subscriber having obtained *Letters of Administration* on the Estate of Call. McLean, deceased, at September Term, 1832, of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of Cumberland; notice is hereby given, to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

A. N. McLEAN, *Administrator.*

September 6th, 1832. 97 4w.

State of South Carolina.

SUMTER DISTRICT.—*IN EQUITY.*

William S. Boyd, *et al.* v. John Boyd, *et al.* Ex'rs of Margaret Sims, dec'd. } *Bill for a Legacy, &c.*

MARGARET SIMS, late of Clarendon County, in the said District and State, Widow, lately died, leaving her last Will and Testament, by which she bequeathed one half of her Negroes, subject to a legacy to the Children of her Sisters, Agnes McDonald, Elizabeth Gray and Mary Butler, formerly Mary Cooper:—These persons are unknown to the Executors, and that Court has ordered the sale of the Negroes allotted to them. The Children of the said named Ladies are hereby notified, that on proving their relationship on or before the 20th February, 1833, the Court will order the balance of the proceeds of sale to be paid to them agreeable to their legal rights. The above Ladies formerly resided near Fayetteville, North Carolina. Their relations are requested to extend to them this notice, if their residence are known. By order of the Court.

JOHN B. MILLER,
Commissioner in Equity.

Sumterville, S. C., Sept. 5, 1832. 97-10w

Summer Arrangement.

Passage to Baltimore, Petersburg and Richmond.

The superior STEAM BOATS POCAHONTAS, Capt. *Henderson*, and COSENUS, Capt. *Turner*, will leave the Steam Boat Wharf at *Norfolk*, (alternately) every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings—commencing the 30th inst.—at 6 o'clock, for Baltimore.—Returning, will leave Baltimore, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 9 o'clock.

The Richmond,

Capt. *Chapman*, will leave *Norfolk* for Richmond and Petersburg, at sun-rise, on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.—Returning, will leave Richmond at the same hour, on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday—and put passengers, bound to the North, on board the Baltimore Boat the same evenings. ☞All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.

The FREIGHT Steam Boats,

Virginia & Norfolk,

Will alternately leave *Norfolk* for *Baltimore* and *Richmond*, every Monday or Tuesday, as freight may offer.

JAMES FERGUSON, *Agent.*

March 20 78tf.